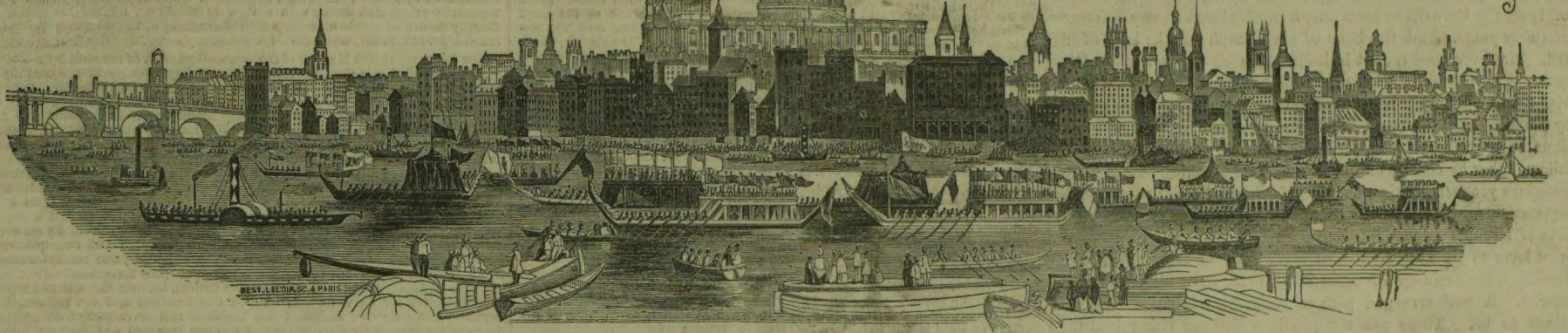


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JANUARY 2, 1847.

[SIXPENCE.]

THE NEW YEAR.



OPE is the prevailing spirit of the Season, and, under its best influence, which is prolific of good wishes of all kinds, we greet the reader, at the beginning of a New Year and another Volume.

When standing between two periods, nothing is more natural than the disposition to look forward, except it may be the inclination to look back; most men, perhaps, do both; and at the present juncture we do not wish to be an unseasonable exception.

The year 1846 has just closed, and become as much a portion of the past as "the years beyond the Flood." Probably, no year ever passed over any one genera-

tion, that was not considered by those who saw it as an *annus mirabilis*. The present time is always the most important to those who have to live in it: thus, every year has been "momentous," or "extraordinary," or "unexampled"—equalled by none that went before it—to be matched by none that would come after it. Dryden wrote a whole poem on the year that saw the Restoration of the Monarchy, and the years that witnessed the Great Plague and the Great Fire wanted neither poets nor chroniclers. But years may be remarkable without events of such awful magnitude; and, though we cannot claim for 1846 the renown that may be fatally conferred by some overwhelming national calamity, it is still marked by occurrences that will make it remembered: it has not passed without bringing immense changes, a large degree of progress; and it does not close without a touch of misfortune to check our exultation; there is a cloud and shadow on its last hours. Amid wealth, and skill, and energy, and knowledge, unexampled in extent and degree, our power is baffled, and our pride humbled, by the presence among us of Famine and Disease, spread over a third of the kingdom. Here is the reproach of our wealth, and the abatement of our satisfaction; we cannot fully enjoy our good things, knowing that there are hunger and want at our threshold; Dives has his Lazarus at the gate; there is the fly in the "pot of ointment:" the lesson taught of old, and from on high, and intended for all time, is not wanting to us: shall we be able to do what it requires at our hands?

But for this calamity, which has hung over the whole of 1846, the results of the year would be almost wholly satisfactory. Peace has been preserved, even amid much talk of war. But the noise has been raised by the few—by diplomatists and their instruments,

who disguise their petty jealousies in the garb of national questions, and endeavour to make the world believe it is interested in their squabbles. For half the past year, at least, Ministers and Journalists have been defying and challenging each other, through all the forms of official wrath consistent with official politeness, about a Royal marriage that is of no more consequence, as far as the people of France, Spain, or England are concerned, than any of the many alliances that have, in the same interval, been concluded at St. George's, Hanover-square. The whole thing was overrated and overdone. Royal Marriages, even two centuries ago, when Kings were powers, as often led to most Royal quarrels, as to the unity of interests and purpose, which is said to be a thing to be feared. Even in common life, few differences are fiercer than those between near relations; and how the Royal kindred of France and Spain have hated each other is proved from history. It is of very little consequence how they marry; of far more importance is it that the several nations should reach each other the hand; and, while all the clamour was kept up between Ministers and Ambassadors, threatening vengeance and slaughter for infractions of old treaties that everybody had forgotten and broken in turn, how were the people employed—what was their feeling as to each other? England was buying French wines, and sending out her capital to construct French railroads, and Spain was giving banquets to Mr. Cobden. Such things as these create a suspicion that, after all, the world is held together by something besides red tape—a useful thing enough in its way, but not so important as those who handle it think it is. At present, the two Governments of England and France are only frigidly polite; the *entente cordiale* has caught cold and looks chilly, and Lord Normanby expresses



WINTER IN RUSSIA.—DRAWN BY MANUEL.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

resentment by absenting himself from suppers and concerts. It is to be hoped the new year will bring with it more good humour and less absurdity.

The political events of 1846, prove that the rise and fall of parties will hereafter depend more on social questions than those that once divided men into factions. Peel, as long as he led a party only, could afford to be a partisan, whose first object was to "build up" his influence with a section. But as soon as he became a Minister and led a nation, he was compelled by exigencies with which no man could dare trifle, to abandon the narrow path, and no longer "give up to party what was meant for mankind." The New Tariff was a departure from his party policy, and it was followed up by other measures in the same spirit, till, in the Session of 1846, the Corn-Laws sank after a troubled and stormy existence of thirty years. But the hour of his triumph was the hour of his fall. However good the act in itself, it was felt that it was not altogether good for him; all his past life had been a contradiction to his present course, and the cause of political consistency was avenged by his fall. Still the same necessities to which he bent will continue to exist for others; the path he took others will have to follow, either by change of old opinions, or adopting new ones, on questions yet scarcely thought of. Much of the future course of our statesmen will be on new ground. We have yet to create a plan of national education; questions of labour, and its employment have to be settled; the sanitary state of the people, their dwellings, the drainage of cities and towns, have all to be considered. A well arranged plan of emigration is yet among the things to be. These are the questions that are rising into the importance the mere cries of faction have lost: the problems they present must be solved by those who aspire to the position of the leaders and statesmen of the future. Time will bring the helping knowledge; for it is not one year, nor ten, that will see the complete settlement of some of them. Altogether, 1847 opens with more of doubt and difficulty—more in which past experience is of less avail—than many of its predecessors.

WINTER IN RUSSIA.

THE winter in Russia, we learn by recent arrivals, has set in with such rigour as fairly to entitle the empire to rank as "the icy North." We have, therefore, profited by the opportunity to introduce to our readers one of the modes of locomotion usual in Russian towns.

It appears that the genuine "whips" of Russia—those who make it a point of honour to stand up for the national "drag"—generally have their sledges in winter, and droschki in summer, harnessed to two horses; the one between the shafts, a trotter of first stamina, and his side companion free almost as air to gallop his best, which he does with extreme beauty and fire. Many a Russian phaeton has been laid low by those steeds of the Ukraine, immortalized by the story of "Mazeppa;" and strong must be the wrist, and steady and skilful, to curb and guide those horses, which even the Russians themselves acknowledge to be wild. Notwithstanding the manifest dangers of this "turn out," besides the cheering prospect of being in the country, "chevrey" by sundry packs of wolves, by wintry famine roused, and whose appetites are always extremely exigent, the Russians love their national vehicle, to a pitch almost ultra-national.

Our Illustration is from the faithful pencil of M. Manuel, a distinguished artist, whose five years' residence in Russia has enabled him to seize the characteristics of the manners and customs with fidelity and picturesqueness, a somewhat rare combination of excellence even in this age of illustration.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

Foreigners of all nations are arriving like herrings or mackerel in season—by shoals. Need it be said that the most peripatetic of nations, as well as the freest to travel—the English—are the most numerous of our visitors: the list would be endless, were I to mention all the new arrivals—from Charles Dickens—just returned to sketch our follies—to young Lord Ward, come to give our gaieties a contribution of two months of his revenue of £100,000 a-year. The most important arrival—for it is interesting in the eyes of political sages, as well as in those of men of pleasure—is the immediately announced return of that spiritual and amiable lady, the Marchioness of Normandy. Will her bland influence remove the asperity of Court intercourse? Will grand dinners, cooked by Louis, and balls, inspired by Musard, replace the gloom and isolation of the British Embassy in Paris? Such are the questions put by all the *beaux* and *belles* of the two hostile quarters of Paris—the Faubourgs St. Germain and the Chausée d'Antin, who, in past years, under the English Ambassador's roof, meet on neutral ground. Our gay folks, ever hopeful, answer "Yes!"—but, the night before last, at Princess Lieven's, the greatest sage of the conclave said "No!" Still it is announced confidently, by the high official *confidants* of Louis Philippe, that the Duchess de Nemours and her illustrious husband are going over immediately to visit their Royal cousins at Windsor; and, in the meantime, the Countess de St. Anlaire, our Ambassador's to your Court, announces her departure, although I believe it can scarce be expected before Easter. To the other crowds arriving in Paris, add that of Deputies hastening from all quarters to the grand field of battle—each eager to be in time to reconnoitre the position of the armies, and secure a commanding spot to pitch his tent—either to repose upon his laurels, or to retire, like Achilles, in dudgeon, and await the hour of the blandishments of the Ministerial Agamemnon. Apart, those who habitually reside in Paris—the newly-nominated provincial Deputies—are the worst dressed, the most singularly-mannered, and the most antediluvian body of men in France. At the last Ministerial *réunion* at M. Guizot's, I procured one of the most polished Englishmen in Paris the opportunity of beholding the strange medley. We came early—besides M. Guizot, there were no Deputies arrived but Desmoussaux de Gloré, an amiable, laughing philosopher, who has the advantage, whilst he possesses a ready flow of squibs, of being too deaf to hear the attacks and angry rejoinders of his antagonists; with him was M. de Lavergne, the well-known writer of novels, *feuilletons*, and articles in the "Revue des Deux Mondes;" both these two Deputies are employed in the Foreign Office. These were followed soon by little M. Janvier, a shrewd politician, but looking the very image of an apothecary retired upon the profits of the draughts with which he has deluged a country town; and Baron d'Hambarsart, the no less striking likeness of another far different apothecary—that of "Romeo and Juliet;" but, morally, very unlike Shakespeare's hero, for he is the most mercurial of men; and it is his will, but not his poverty, that has made him the whipper-in—the Holmes—of the Conservatives of France. When the crowd of the country deputies began to arrive, it was a perfect carnival scene. Some rushed in headlong, and then stopped suddenly to breathe, like the Dutchman in Washington Irving, who took a seven-miles spring to get up a hill, and then rested at the bottom to take breath. Others stopped at the first door, to assume an imposing attitude, and then thrust their hands into their breasts; others at the second door stuck both hands in their pockets to show independence. The amusement of your noble countryman was unlimited; but, at last, the antediluvian looks and speeches of one of these provincial representatives of the nation so excited his risible nerves, that, for fear of his breaking out into a horse laugh, he therefore withdrew, leaving the good deputies, some screwing up their courage and girding themselves for the coming fight; some lashing themselves up with anticipatory inflammatory oration, like Indians with their war dances; whilst the wide-awake were looking out to see what they could get for their votes—sooth to say, the most marketable commodities in France;—whilst from the innumerable offices in the gift of Government, and from the deputies being those who are most influential in obtaining, the temptation to be a Ministerial member is almost irresistible. This multiplication of places, arising from the policy of Napoleon, who could only hold his usurped Crown secure by enlisting the whole nation either in the army or the civil service of his Government—this multiplication of offices, which is so extraordinary, that for each Judge in England, there are hundreds in France, only receiving, as pay, from £50, the lowest, and £1000 the highest—this pernicious system is at present in process of being most strikingly illustrated by a trial which creates here the greatest sensation. No less than thirty-six persons employed by, or trafficking with Government, are now under trial at Poitiers, for frauds systematically organised, and long perpetrated, in the great naval Arsenal of Rochefort. It is evident that *employés* who, on the one side, are idle from the substitution, as well as the minute division of labour, and who scarce get enough pay to live even as decently, must be open to every day corruption. Thanks to this cause, and to the established principle of insubordination amongst crews and subaltern officers, the French navy is totally inefficient. Our nation is ruined by an enormous fleet, and still more enormous standing army, kept up for show; and to supply both with an artificial source of glory. Algeria alone costs us yearly the lives of fifteen thousand men, and five millions sterling of money. "Telle est la Gloire!"

Paris has been agitated last week by the more rational desire of beholding another, better species of glory. All educated persons who could find time or money to procure tickets, flocked to the first performance of the new tragedy of

its most recent dramatist, Ponsard. All Paris was present, from the Royal Princes and Princesses to the lowest critic of the penny journals; the Institute, the Académie des Belles Lettres and of Science, the greatest politicians, and the greatest enemies amongst them, all were there; excepting a few crabbed critics and envious authors. All came ready to confirm on his pedestal of fame a new literary glory of France—one who, in the very teeth of the whole army of romanticists, had restored the classic Melpomene to the high temple of the drama. To wound up to the deed—the enthusiasm, in spite of all counter checks, was immense; lovely women, like the beautiful Madame de Leadeur, were seen, in the vehemence of their sympathy, and of their applause, to overthrow all the "cunning" of the hairdresser and the *femme de chambre*; their diamonds dropping down with their tresses, the strings of pearls round their necks, breaking, and shed over the boxes. There were more woful results at last. The auditors awoke as from a dream, reflected and found that all they had applauded was trash. Such was the failure that the older critics, without doubting that he has some talent, now question whether Ponsard ever possessed a single spark of real genius. The interest taken in art in Paris has been likewise proved this week by the sale of the pictures of a young amateur, M. Paul Perier, the second son of the great Minister, Casimir Perier, and a person of immense wealth, who has the singular habit of making collections of pictures and then selling them. To the astonishment of all Paris, he announced the sale last week of the third gallery he has collected! The auction room was crowded. Not only the ancient but the modern pictures fetched twice the price originally paid for them. As regards the works he had recently purchased from their painter, Decamps, they fetched so much above what he had paid for them that M. Paul Perier, for fear of appearing to have bought them entirely upon speculation, was obliged to send their author a gun mounted with jewels and an Arab horse. Those who figured at the sale, as being most eager to purchase, but who were most cool and wary in their bidding, was Veron and your new Knight of the Garter, the Marquis of Hertford. This nobleman, who, like the Earl of Pembroke and so many other members of your Aristocracy, spend ten months of every year in Paris, with his four millions of francs revenue can well afford a good collection in other respects spending nothing. As to M. Veron, his contending with Lord Hertford does not surprise us. He is the most lucky of speculators. That he made first a fortune by a patent medicine is not extraordinary—other shrewd men have done the same—but every thing he touches turns into gold. At the Académie de Musique, where his predecessors and successors have been ruined, he netted, in five years leasehold, 1,200,000 francs. When he retired he bought the *Constitutionnel* newspaper. Six weeks since he sold it, as I told you in a former letter, to M. Mosselman, in partnership with his lovely sister Madame Lehone, and a man of fashion, M. de Morny. Hardly had they had it than they found they could not do anything with it, and M. Veron relieved them of the burthen on their paying to him 100,000 francs to resume it!

FRANCE.

The Paris papers at length comment upon the state of Ireland, and express great commiseration for the miserable condition of that country. They anticipate still greater distress before the winter is concluded.

We find by our Paris letters that the French Government is continuing its purchases in all the markets where purchases of corn can be made. In many parts of the Continent the price of grain is from 75 to 100 per cent. higher than usual. The recent severe weather is calculated to aggravate the difficulty by preventing communication and traffic. The *Esprit Public* says that Queen Victoria has made known her fixed determination not to accept the presents usually tendered to her upon New Year's day from the Tuileries.

The Bey of Tunis arrived at Marseilles in the afternoon of the 23rd ult. His carriage was escorted by a detachment of gendarmes and chasseurs, who had gone to meet his Highness at the gates of the town. A battalion of infantry was drawn up to receive him on the Canebière, and immediately after his alighting at the Hotel d'Orient, General Count d'Hautpoul, and M. de La Coste, Prefect of the Bouches-du-Rhône, waited on him to pay their respects. The population of Marseilles assembled in the streets through which the carriages of the Bey and his suite passed, and during the evening a crowd was collected in front of the Hotel.

The Prefect of the Seine presented to the merchants of Paris, assembled on Saturday to elect the Judges of the Tribunal de Commerce, a report of the financial and commercial situation of that capital during the year 1846. The receipts of *octroi*, or tolls, down to the 12th December, were 30,530,000*fr.*, or about 150,000*fr.* less than during the corresponding period of 1845. The consumption of butchers' meat had increased in 1846 by 3871 heads of large cattle, 1000 calves, and 28,564 sheep; the whole consumption of the 11 months just expired, having been 72,821 oxen, 20,188 cows, 77,666 calves, and 445,195 sheep. The exports of Paris, during the same period, amounted to 153,081,759*fr.*, or 5,005,804 more than in 1845. On the other hand, the sums loaned out by the pawnbrokers exceeded by 1,586,000*fr.* those of the preceding years. The number of persons who vested their earnings in the savings-banks during the last 11 months was inferior by 17,000 to those who thus disposed of them in 1845; but the sums lodged were the same (34,206,303*fr.*), and the withdrawals were inferior by 9,700,000*fr.* to the same (34,206,303*fr.*). The population of Paris, which was 935,261 inhabitants, in 1841, had risen, in 1846, to 1,053,907, being an increase, in five years, of 118,646 individuals, or one-eighth. The population of the rural districts had similarly augmented from 246,164 to 303,000.

THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The usual New Year's Gift of the President of the United States, in the shape of a Message to Congress, was presented on the 8th of December. This document, although generally very verbose, is this year of an unusual length. Its extent may be judged of from the fact that the reading of it was commenced at ten minutes past 12 o'clock, and did not finish till twenty minutes after two. The Message commences with a consolatory glance at the general position and prospects of the affairs of the Union. The President says:—

"In resuming your labours in the service of the people, it is a subject of congratulation that there has been no period in your past history when all the elements of national prosperity have been so fully developed. Since your last session no afflicting dispensation has visited our country; general good health has prevailed; abundance has crowned the toil of the husbandman; and labour in all its branches, is receiving an ample reward; while education, science, and the arts are rapidly enlarging the means of social happiness. The progress of our country in her career of greatness, not only in the vast extension of our territorial limits, and the rapid increase of our population, but in resources and wealth, and in the happy condition of our people, is without example in the history of nations.

"As the wisdom, strength, and beneficence of our free institutions are unfolded, every day adds fresh motives to contentment, and fresh incentives to patriotism.

"Our devout and sincere acknowledgments are due to the gracious Giver of all Good, for the numberless blessings which our beloved country enjoys.

"It is a source of high satisfaction to know that the relations of the United States with all other nations, with a single exception (Mexico), are of the most amicable character. Sincerely attached to the policy of peace, early adopted and steadily pursued by this Government, I have anxiously desired to cultivate and cherish friendship and commerce with every foreign power. The spirit and habits of the American people are favourable to the maintenance of such international harmony. In adhering to this wise policy, a preliminary and paramount duty obviously consists in the protection of our national interests from encroachment or sacrifice, and our national honour from reproach. These must be maintained at any hazard. They admit of no compromise or neglect, and must be scrupulously and constantly guarded. In their vigilant vindication, collision and conflict with foreign powers may sometimes become unavoidable. Such has been our scrupulous adherence to the dictates of justice in all our foreign intercourse, that though steadily and rapidly advancing in prosperity and power, we have given no just cause of complaint to any nation, and have enjoyed the blessings of peace for more than thirty years. From a policy so sacred to humanity, and so salutary in its effects upon our political system, we should never be induced voluntarily to depart."

A very considerable portion of the Message is then devoted to Mexico. The subject is broached in these terms:—

"The existing war with Mexico was neither desired nor provoked by the United States. On the contrary, all honourable means were resorted to to avert it. After years of endurance of aggravated and unredressed wrongs on our part Mexico, in violation of solemn treaty stipulations, and of every principle of justice recognised by civilised nations, commenced hostilities; and thus, by her own act, forced the war upon us. Long before the advance of our army to the left bank of the Rio Grande, we had ample cause of war against Mexico; and had the United States resorted to this extremity, we might have appealed to the whole civilised world for the justice of our cause."

The Message adverts very minutely to the causes which led to the war between the United States and Mexico; and it is only necessary to remark that the President throws all the odium of the hostilities upon Mexico, and labours to show that the United States have throughout been most desirous of preserving pacific relations, contending that Mexico has violated for a second time the faith of treaties. The President concludes his diatribe against Mexico with the following bombastic *monocle*:—

"The proud name of American citizen, which ought to protect all who bear it from insult and injury throughout the world, has afforded no such protection to our citizens in Mexico. We had ample cause of war against Mexico long before the breaking out of hostilities. But even then we forbore to take redress into our own hands until Mexico herself became the aggressor, by invading our soil in hostile array, and shedding the blood of our citizens."

He next justifies the annexation of Texas:—

"The annexation of Texas to the United States constituted no just cause of offence to Mexico. The pretext that it did so is wholly inconsistent, and irreconcilable with well-authenticated facts connected with the revolution by which Texas became independent of Mexico. That this may be the more manifest, it may be proper to advert to the causes and to the history of the principal events of that revolution."

The President then enters into an historical review of the circumstances under which Texas was ceded to the United States by France, in the year 1803, and of the steps taken by America to maintain her rights. This part of the Message claims great moderation on the part of the United States, and asserts that Mexico has pursued a directly contrary course. The President says:—

"All our attempts to preserve peace have been met by insult and resistance on the part of Mexico. My efforts to this end commenced in the note of the Secretary of State, of the 10th of March, 1845, in answer to that of the Mexican Minister. Whilst declining to re-open a discussion which had already been exhausted, and proving again what was known to the whole world, that Texas had long since achieved her independence, the Secretary of State expressed the regret of

this Government that Mexico should have taken offence at the resolution of Annexation passed by Congress, and gave assurance that our 'most strenuous efforts shall be devoted to the amicable adjustment of every cause of complaint between the two Governments, and to the cultivation of the kindest and most friendly relations between the sister republics.

"That I have acted in the spirit of this assurance will appear from the events which have since occurred."

With all the affected moderation of the President, he, nevertheless, declares "war to the knife" with Mexico, in the following terms:—

"The war will continue to be prosecuted with vigour, as the best means of securing peace. It is hoped that the decision of the Mexican Congress, to which our last overture has been referred, may result in a speedy and honourable peace. With our experience, however, of the unreasonable course of the Mexican authorities, it is the part of wisdom not to relax in the energy of our military operations, until the result is made known. In this view, it is deemed important to hold military possession of all the provinces which have been taken until a definitive treaty of peace shall have been concluded and ratified by the two countries.

"The war has not been waged with a view to conquest; but, having been commenced by Mexico, it has been carried into the enemy's country, and will be vigorously prosecuted there, with a view to obtain an honourable peace, and thereby secure an ample indemnity for the expenses of the war, as well as to our much-injured citizens, who hold large pecuniary demands against Mexico."

The following sketch is given of the financial position of the country:—

"I recommend that Congress should immediately provide by law for granting letters of marque and reprisal against vessels under the Mexican flag. It is true that there are but few, if any, commercial vessels of Mexico upon the high seas; and it is, therefore, not probable that many American privateers would be fitted out, in case a law should pass authorising this mode of warfare. It is, notwithstanding, certain that such privateers may render good service to the commercial interests of the country by re-capturing our merchant ships, should any be taken by armed vessels under the Mexican flag, as well as by capturing these vessels themselves. Every means within our power should be rendered available for the protection of our commerce.

"The annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury will exhibit a detailed statement of the condition of the finances. The imports for the fiscal year ending on the 13th of June last, were of the value of one hundred and twenty-one millions six hundred and ninety-one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven dollars; of which the amount exported was eleven millions three hundred and forty-six thousand six hundred and twenty-three dollars, leaving the amount retained in the country for domestic consumption one hundred and ten millions three hundred and forty-five thousand one hundred and seventy-four dollars. The value of the exports for the same period was one hundred and thirteen millions four hundred and eighty-eight thousand five hundred and sixteen dollars; of which one hundred and two millions one hundred and forty-one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three dollars consisted of domestic productions, and eleven millions three hundred and forty-six thousand six hundred and twenty-three dollars of foreign articles.

"The receipts into the Treasury for the same year were twenty-nine millions four hundred and ninety-nine thousand two hundred and forty-seven dollars and six cents, of which there was derived from Customs twenty-six millions seven hundred and twelve thousand six hundred and sixty-seven dollars and eighty-seven cents, from sales of public lands two millions six hundred and ninety-five thousand four hundred and fifty-two dollars and forty-eight cents, and from incidental and miscellaneous sources ninety-two thousand one hundred and twenty-six dollars and seventy-one cents. The expenditures for the same period were twenty-eight millions thirty-one thousand one hundred and fourteen dollars and twenty cents, and the balance in the Treasury on the first day of July last was nine millions one hundred and twenty-six thousand four hundred and thirty-nine dollars and eight cents.

"The amount of the public debt, including Treasury notes, on the 1st of the present month, was twenty-four millions two hundred and fifty-six thousand four hundred and ninety-four dollars and sixty cents; of which the sum of seventeen millions seven hundred and eighty-eight thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine dollars and sixty-two cents, was outstanding on the 4th of March, 1845, leaving the amount since that time six millions four hundred and sixty-seven thousand six hundred and ninety-four dollars and ninety-eight cents.

"In order to prosecute the war with Mexico with vigour and energy, as the best means of bringing it to a speedy and honourable termination, a further loan of 23 millions of dollars will be necessary to meet the expenditures for the present and the next fiscal years."

But a small portion of the message is devoted to England. After disposing of the matters above referred to, the President thus adverts to the bill of last session for the Repeal of the Corn-Laws.

"Simultaneously with the relaxation of the restrictive policy by the United States, Great Britain, from whose example we derive the system, has relaxed hers. She has modified her Corn-Laws, and reduced many other duties to moderate revenue rates. After ages of experience, the statesmen of that country have been constrained by a stern necessity, and by a public opinion having its deep foundation in the sufferings and wants of impoverished millions, to abandon a system the effect of which was to build up immense fortunes in the hands of the few, and to reduce the labouring millions to pauperism and misery. Nearly in the same ratio that labour was depressed, capital increased and concentrated by the British protective policy.

"The evils of the system in Great Britain were at length rendered intolerable, and it has been abandoned, but not without a severe struggle on the part of the protected and favoured classes to retain the unjust advantages which they have so long enjoyed. It was to be expected that a similar struggle would be made by the same classes in the United States, whenever an attempt was made to modify or abolish the same unjust system here. The protective policy had been in operation in the United States for a much shorter period, and its pernicious effects were not, therefore, so clearly perceived and felt. Enough, however, was known of these effects to induce its repeal.

"It would be strange if, in the face of the example of Great Britain, our principal foreign customer, and of the evils of a system rendered manifest in that country by long and painful experience, and in the face of the immense advantages which, under a more liberal commercial policy, we are already deriving, and must continue to derive, by supplying her starving population with food, the United States should restore a policy which she has been compelled to abandon, and thus diminish her ability to purchase from us the food and other articles which she so much needs, and we so much desire to sell. By the simultaneous abandonment of the protective policy by Great Britain and the United States, new and important markets have already been opened for our agricultural and other products; commerce and navigation have received a new impulse; labour and trade have been released from the artificial trammels which have so long fettered them; and to a great extent reciprocity, in the exchange of commodities, has been introduced at the same time by both countries, and greatly for the benefit of both. Great Britain has been forced, by the pressure of circumstances at home, to abandon a policy which has been upheld for ages, and to open her markets for our immense surplus of bread stuffs; and it is confidently believed that other powers of Europe will ultimately see the wisdom, if they be not compelled by the pauperism and sufferings of their crowded population, to pursue a similar policy."

Mr. Polk, although ennobled of Free-Trade, makes the following proposal:— "It is submitted for your consideration whether it may not be proper, as a war measure, to improve revenue duties on some of the articles now embraced in the free list. Should it be deemed proper to impose such duties, with a view to raise revenue to meet the expenses of the war with Mexico, or to avoid to that extent the creation of a public debt, they may be repealed when the emergency which gave rise to them shall cease to exist, and constitute no part of the permanent policy of the country."

The only other portion of the Message requiring notice is a passage in which the President suggests various proposals for the regulation of the Oregon territory.

The above Message was brought by the *Ashburton*, which arrived at Liverpool on Tuesday, and also brought some important news from Mexico.

General Wool took peaceable possession of Monclova on the 30th of October.

General Wool's army (2000 men) was in excellent health and spirits.

Colonel Doniphan took the City of Chihuahua, without resistance, on the 2nd of November.

The inhabitants of Camargo are talking seriously of a territorial Government.

Colonel Gates has been appointed Governor of Tampico.

The schooner *John Wainwright*, of New York, was lost in a gale off Brazos on the 19th of November.

The *Caledonia* reached Boston on the 5th ult. The news which she conveyed from England was of a nature to depress the corn and flour markets of the United States and Canada. It was communicated to all the corn districts, and messages were immediately forwarded to New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, with instructions to sell at any prices which could be obtained.

The *Caledonia* has since returned to Liverpool, and has brought us New York papers to the 16th ult. The news from the seat of war is not important. The capture of the Saltillo is confirmed. General Taylor had returned to Monterey. It was his intention to proceed, with the whole of his disposable force, to Tampico, by a route leaving San Luis Potosi to the right. Arrived at Tampico, and having the necessary forces to carry out his future operations, an attack would be made on Vera Cruz, simultaneously by sea and land.

The sudden disappearance of Santa Anna is confirmed. It is supposed that he has gone round the mountains to attack Saltillo, which was in possession of a small American force under Gen. Worth; or he may have gone out to intercept Gen. Taylor's march from Monterey to Tampico, at which latter point the American forces are now being concentrated preparatory to a combined land and naval attack upon the fort at Vera Cruz, and other movements.

Santa Anna's store vessels were pursued up the Tampico river, sixty or seventy miles, and captured, with considerable ammunition and artillery.

The Americans in Santa Fé were preparing an expedition to chastise two hostile tribes of Indians in that vicinity, and the people of Western Texas were organising frontier regiments, for protection against hostile tribes there.

THE COLONY OF NEW ZEALAND.

Some important official documents have been published, from which it appears that the Government, in pursuance of the act passed last session, have granted a new charter for the regulation of New Zealand. The charter repeals that of 1840, and creates powers, municipal, legislative, and administrative, for New Zealand. The instructions under the Royal signet and sign manual exhibit the constitution of the colony, "in all the detail in which it has been possible to prepare it in this country." One commission appoints Captain Grey Governor-in-Chief of New Zealand, and Governor of each of the two provinces into which the islands are, *pro tempore*, to be divided. The other appoints Mr. Eyre Lieutenant-Governor of these provinces. As its second estate, each province is to have a Legislative

Council, and the Legislative Council will be nominated by the Crown. As its third estate, each province is to have a House of Representatives. This is to form the popular element of the constitution, and to embody the doctrine of self-government. In the choice of representatives, the principle applied is that of double election. A common council is to elect the representative; the borough is to elect the common council. The formation of boroughs involves a survey of the colony, a registration of its lands, and a division of the whole country into municipal districts. A Governor-in-Chief, a Legislative Council of the General Assembly, and a House of Representatives for the General Assembly, will be paramount to the provincial legislations (or assemblies) in the way that an American Congress is paramount to the legislations of the states.

Letters from Wellington of July 25, announce the capture of the native chief Rauparaha, by Captain Stanley. Captain Stanley timed his visit to Rauparaha's pah so well, that he took Rauparaha, Charley, and three others before they had time to strike a blow; he also seized some 37 stand of arms and 6 or 7 kegs of powder. Rauparaha's men all decamped, and are supposed to have gone to Rangihaietta, in number about 35. Rauparaha himself, and Charley, and the three others are all safe on board the *Driver*, in irons. This is the most decisive step Governor Grey has yet taken. Rauparaha and Charley were both at the massacre of Captain Arthur Wakefield, at Wairoa; and the settlers are in perfect ecstasy at this bold policy of the Governor.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, which left Bombay on the 16th of December, arrived by express on Monday. The intelligence is important, inasmuch as it announces a cessation of the difficulties in Cashmere.

A letter from the camp of Sir John Littler, dated November 1, intimates that the advancing force had been ordered to retire, the insurgent chiefs having submitted. The misunderstandings at Mooltan have been satisfactorily arranged, and the Dewan, having been reinvested with authority, has by this time returned to his capital and resumed his authority.

The Mooltan Chief agreed to pay £35,000 in the shape of arrears of tribute—one-third of the territory formerly under his charge to be formed into a separate province, to be governed by Mistr Bhugwan Singh. The revenue of the remaining two-thirds to be raised one-fourth above what was formerly charged on it.

The accounts from the kingdom of Lahore and the new kingdom of Jummo, represent them as both propped up by the British troops. In Jummo there are four armies besides the troops of the numerous mountain Rajahs. The four armies are—first, that of Ghoolab Singh, who is struggling to obtain possession of his purchased sovereignty, composed, as it is, of the most discordant materials; second, the army (the strength of which is unknown) of the Sheikh Eman-ood-Deen, who, secure in the vale of Cashmere, refuses to submit to Ghoolab; third, the force under the Lahore general, Tej Singh, which has gone on the (to them) most repugnant mission of fighting for the traitor Ghoolab; and, fourth, the two British divisions commanded by Generals Littler and Wheeler, who are in possession of Jummo, the capital, which they have undertaken to protect for Ghoolab, while he himself is engaged in the field.

From Scinde there is no news of importance. Sir Charles Napier was at Kurra-chee, where the climate was pleasant.

In the interior of India tranquillity prevails. The Nizam's Government is undergoing a favourable change. He has at length named as Dewan, or Minister, the native nobleman whom the British Resident had previously proposed, but to whom the Nizam had refused to grant powers. The new Minister is Sooraj-ool-Moolk, and is described as being possessed of great administrative qualities.

The Governor-General left the hills at the end of last month to pay a visit to the Jullundur Doab. He has a splendid force in and about the Punjab, capable, if needs be, to put down the most formidable outbreak should any occur—though the unsettled state of Afghanistan affords little probability of any hostile demonstration from that quarter.

From Bombay we learn that the new Chief Justice, Sir David Pollock, was sworn into office under a salute of seventeen guns from the battery, on the forenoon of the 3rd of November, in presence of a numerous assemblage of European and native gentlemen, congregated to witness the ceremony. The whole of the gentlemen of the bar were present, dressed in their robes.

The China news possesses some interest. A conflict had taken place between the Chinese and Portuguese at Macao, in relation to fiscal and general regulations, in the course of which several of the Chinese "fast-boats" had been burned and sunk. Order had been restored, in consequence of the firmness of the Portuguese Governor.

The Chinese have always looked upon the Portuguese as tenants-at-will, and denied their right to exercise authority over the sons of Ham, resident within the settlement, who own subjection only to their own Mandarins. The attempt to saddle them with taxes for the support of the Portuguese Government was firmly resisted—many of the traders preferring to remove their goods and leave their shops empty, to paying the income-tax. The same passive resistance has not characterised others of their countrymen, the owners of the fast passage-boats employed on the river. The sum of a dollar a month was proposed to be raised from each of those running to and from Macao, the amount to be applied to keeping their wharf in repair. Along with this, a system of registration was to be introduced, in order to have some check upon the lawless fellows who occasionally join themselves with the boatmen. Senhor Joao Maria Ferreira do Amaral, upon the first refusal to obey his order, seized two fast-boats, and made prisoners of the men on board. Upon this, the boatmen set about collecting and organising a large mob of their countrymen, who landed in the inner harbour, and commenced a violent attack, opening a fire upon the Portuguese from a four-pounder they had brought with them. The Governor thereupon ordered out the troops, who speedily dispersed the assailants, killing ten or twelve of them, and destroying all their fast-boats, of which ten were burned and eight sunk. The Chinese then resorted to a favourite manoeuvre of theirs, to close their shops in the bazaar, to starve out the enemy. But the determination of the Governor speedily overcame this difficulty, for he announced that, if, by a given time, the bazaar was not opened and furnished with supplies, he would fire upon and destroy it. This had the desired effect, and all was again quiet.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

COURT ARRANGEMENTS.—In the early part of next week her Majesty and the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Royal Family, will leave Windsor Castle for Claremont, where it is expected the Court will remain until the 15th inst., at which period her Majesty will probably return to Windsor for three days; should her Majesty, however, not decide upon returning to Windsor for that short period, the Court will remain at Claremont until the 18th, and then proceed to Buckingham Palace. After opening Parliament, and remaining in town for a few days, for the purpose of receiving the Addresses from the two Houses, in reply to the Speech from the Throne, it is expected the Court will again visit the Isle of Wight.

WINDSOR, THURSDAY EVENING.—(From our own Correspondent.)—Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by his Serene Highness Prince William of Lowenstein, walked to Frogmore this morning, and paid a visit to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent. The Duchess of Sutherland, Lady Caroline Leveson Gower, and the Right Hon. Sir John Cam Hobhouse also accompanied the Queen and the Prince. The Earl of Listowel, the Marchioness of Douro, the Hon. Miss Paget, the Hon. Colonel Phipps, Mr. G. E. Anson, Captain Seymour, and several other members of the Royal household, were in attendance. From the severe frost during the past forty-eight hours, the ice on the lake was considered to be of sufficient thickness to justify the Prince and his attendants, with the distinguished visitors of her Majesty, to venture on the ice. The Queen, with the Duchess of Sutherland, the Marchioness of Douro, and the Hon. Miss Paget, in the meanwhile, promenading on the banks of the lake, while the exercise of skating was being enjoyed by the remainder of the Royal and illustrious party. Afterwards a game at "hockey" on the lake was proposed by the Prince Consort, which was participated in by the whole of the gentlemen present. Sides were chosen, and, after an excellent trial of skill, which lasted upwards of half an hour, Prince Albert and the players on the side of his Royal Highness came off the victors. Her Majesty appeared to be exceedingly amused during the progress of the game. The Royal and distinguished party returned to the Castle to luncheon, at two o'clock. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, Prince George, and the Princess Mary of Cambridge, and his Serene Highness the Prince of Hesse, arrived at the Castle, this evening, upon a visit to her Majesty. The Royal family were taken for their usual airings, during the day, in the private grounds. Covers were laid this evening for twenty-eight, in the grand dining room.

PRINCE ALBERT'S PRIVATE SECRETARY.—Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Charles Phipps, brother of the Marquis of Normanby, is to succeed Mr. Anson, as Private Secretary to his Royal Highness Prince Albert.

DRAYTON MANOR.—Sir Robert and Lady Peel have been entertaining Viscount and Viscountess Villiers, and a select circle, at Drayton Manor.

EXPECTED ROYAL VISIT TO BADMINTON.—It is reported that her Majesty will honour his Grace the Duke of Beaufort with a visit at Badminton House, at an early period after Christmas.

PROTECTIONIST BANQUET.—Lord Stanley has issued cards to a distinguished circle of Protectionist Peers, inviting their presence at a grand banquet, to be given by his Lordship on the evening of the 18th inst., the day before the opening of Parliament.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

BATHS AND WASH-HOUSES FOR THE POOR.—The Committee of the Baths and Wash-Houses have made a report of the numbers of persons who had availed themselves of the benefits of the institution in George-street, Euston-square, since its opening on the 3d of August last. Up to the 27th December ult., 34,634 males, and 4,394 females, have bathed, &c. 7,961 poor women have washed the articles of wearing apparel of themselves and families, amounting to 30,764.

MORTALITY IN LONDON.—The registered number of deaths during the week ending Dec. 26, amounted to 1,268, of which number 612 were males and 656 females. Of the causes of death, diseases of the lungs proved fatal in 508 cases; disease of the brain in 182; and 70 persons died of old age. The average number of deaths per week for the last five autumns was 1,000; and for the last five years 968; consequently the mortality during the past week considerably exceeded the average. The number of births registered in the week was 1,192.

DISTRESS IN THE METROPOLIS.—The alarming progress which distress is making in the metropolis, and the apprehensions entertained that it is likely to become more general and appalling, have attracted the attention of the clergy of all denominations, and a committee of their number has been formed for the purpose of making arrangements for holding a general conference of clergymen,

in order to deliberate on the measures which ought to be adopted for relieving the existing distress. The conference is to take place at Exeter-hall, and will be attended by a very large number of reverend gentlemen of various sects. Among those who are taking an active interest in getting up the contemplated meeting, are the Honourable and Reverend Baptist Noel, the Reverend W. Champneys, the Reverend Mr. Osborne, the Reverend Doctor Liefchild, and the Reverend Dr. F. A. Cox. It is calculated that the attendance of metropolitan clergymen will not be less than 100.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

DESTRUCTION OF IRONGATE WHARF BY FIRE.

Between the hours of three and four on Thursday afternoon, a fire was discovered at the Irongate Wharf, an extensive range of warehouses situate on the banks of the Thames, and immediately contiguous to the Tower of London and St. Katherine's Docks.

It is a singular, but a very unfortunate circumstance, that, although so near the Thames, the supply of water obtained by the numerous engines was far from adequate to meet the emergency; indeed, at several periods during the fire, many minutes elapsed without any water being forthcoming. The premises destroyed are at least 500 feet in length, and nearly 100 feet in depth. The warehouses were filled with articles of merchandise of every description, principally from Scotland and the northern parts of England. The wharf was well known as one of the great depôts on the Thames for the transmission of heavy goods by water to the various ports of England. The flames, notwithstanding every effort to prevent them, raged for many hours with unabated fury.

Several barrels of whisky and other spirits exploded during the progress of the fire, and numerous sacks of flour, which were in the upper stories of the warehouse, having sent forth their contents, the flames were for a moment smothered, only to break forth again, however, with redoubled fury.

Shortly before six o'clock the front walls fell with a frightful crash, and from that time all serious apprehension with respect to the extension of the fire was allayed. The premises belonged to Mr. John Colman, formerly of Downe's Wharf, where a fire occurred about two years ago. It would, of course, be impossible to estimate the loss which will accrue from the calamity. Several vessels, within the last few days, from Bridport, Newcastle, Ipswich, Berwick, and several other places, whose cargoes were deposited in the warehouses, were also destroyed or injured.

Mr. Colman is understood to be insured in the Phoenix or Imperial. Not the slightest information could be gleaned as to the origin of the fire.

The only portion of the immense range of premises left standing is the gable end nearest the Tower. The massive wall adjoining it fell into the road with a crash resembling a clap of thunder. The house between the Irongate Wharf and the Marquis of Granby Tavern, has sustained serious injury. About eight o'clock a large piece of wall, about 20 feet in length, fell with great force into the street, to the imminent danger of three or four firemen. Some of the persons who had made their way amongst the firemen, notwithstanding the exertions of the police to keep the place perfectly clear, narrowly escaped with their lives.

The warehouses destroyed, although called Irongate Wharf, consist of St. Katharine's Wharf, St. Andrew's Wharf, and other buildings connected with the principal range.

Not a vestige of property has been saved, with the exception of two or three bales of leather, but these are so scorched that they are rendered almost useless. It is said £200,000 will not cover the damage.

It may be stated that the names of the two principal vessels destroyed are the *Busy*, of Bridport, and the *Hawk*, of Montrose.

SUPPOSED MURDER.

Some circumstances have transpired, connected with the death of a young woman named Rosetta Brown, aged 20, late in the service of Mr. Jenkins, surveyor, of Huntley-street, Tottenham-court-road, which have given rise to a belief that, instead of committing suicide, as she was supposed to have done, she has been cruelly murdered.

The inquest on Rosetta Brown was held by Mr. Mills, on the 23rd ult., at the British Queen, in Huntley-street, and the evidence which transpired was of a singular character. It went to show that the deceased, although betrothed to one young man, was in love with another; but, although that was the case, she consented on a day or two previous to her death to have the bans between herself and her betrothed put up in Paddington Church. The other person she regarded, was a lodger in the house where Rosetta Brown was in service; and, about five o'clock in the afternoon of the day in which she put up the bans of marriage, she was discovered in Mr. Jenkins's coal-cellar with her throat cut from ear to ear, and a carving knife lying near to her. There was no medical man examined as to the nature of the wound, and some friends of the deceased charged the suspected party with being the cause of her death, and were about to proceed with certain details in reference to her alleged seduction, but the Deputy Coroner would not allow them to proceed, alleging, as his reason, if they allowed private character to be assailed in that Court, they might sit there till doomsday.

A long altercation subsequently ensued between the foreman (Mr. Davy) and several other gentlemen on the inquest as to their right to have evidence before them of any circumstance which might have induced the deceased to commit suicide, which was disputed by the Deputy Coroner, and ultimately a verdict was returned to the effect "That deceased destroyed herself, but what was her state of mind at the time there was not sufficient evidence."

The friends of the deceased, at the time, loudly expressed their dissatisfaction, and subsequently called in a surgeon, who declares that the deceased's throat was cut in such a way that it was impossible she could have done the act herself; and, it is added, that the belief is the party who committed the deed watched the poor girl go into the coal cellar, and then came behind her and inflicted the wound.

Upon this Mrs. Pope, the sister of the deceased, who resides at No. 5, Grotto-passage, High-street, Marylebone, communicated with some of her friends, and Mr. Wilson, tailor, of Coleman-street, City, felt it his duty to write to Mr. Wakley on the subject. The Coroner has replied, and no doubt a further inquiry will take place.

It is a singular circumstance that since the occurrence the suspected party has disappeared from Huntley-street, and it is alleged that he has become a lunatic, and is one hundred miles off in an asylum.

ANOTHER DEATH FROM WANT.—Mr. W. Baker, on Monday, held an inquest at the Two Brewers, Whitecross-street, St. Luke's, on the body of John Hardy, aged forty-seven years. Deceased had resided at No. 1, Broad-yard, Whitecross-street. The body presented a most emaciated appearance; and deceased had scarcely any clothes to cover him; a miserable bedstead was the only article of furniture in the room. He had been unable to work at his trade of shoemaking, in consequence of rheumatism, for a considerable time, and his usual earnings were from sixpence to tenpence per day. He refused to apply for parochial relief or medical assistance. He was chiefly supported by his brother. On Christmas-day he dined with a neighbour; on the following morning he was discovered lying on the bed quite dead. A surgeon was called to the deceased. He had no doubt that he had died from the want of the common necessities of life. He was almost in a state of nudity, and the inclemency of the weather accelerated his death. Verdict, "Natural death."

A WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH.—On Saturday night, a fire, resulting in loss of life, occurred in Fox-court, Kent-street, Southwark. The deceased, whose name was Ann Fleetwood, aged forty years, occupied a small room in Fox-court, Kent-street, Southwark, where she resided with her husband. During the whole of Christmas-day, she was wandering from one place to another drinking, and while in a state of drunkenness, she returned home on Saturday, and after remaining in her room about an hour, one of the policemen of the M division discovered flames issuing from the window of the deceased's room. An alarm was raised, engines arrived, and as soon as the firemen were able to enter the room, they discovered the lifeless body of the female burnt to a cinder. The deceased must have fallen asleep before the fire, and thus her clothes became ignited.

TRICKS OF A CORN DOCTOR.—A person representing himself as Dr. J. Wolf, a chiropodist, pupil of the celebrated F. R. La Granche, patronised by the King of the Belgians, and displaying certificates from several physicians in Derby, Nottingham, and Birmingham, was lately committed to Beccles Gaol, Suffolk, charged with obtaining money under false pretences. It would appear that his plan was to open each corn, and pretend to take from it small horny substances, which he described as being thrown out from the bone. From one patient he pretended to extract, in about an hour, from only four apparent corns, no less than twenty-five of these small-substances, which he called corns, for which he made a charge of £6 5s., and received £6. He was equally successful in other cases. It was afterwards proved, however, that these horny substances were not taken from the corns, but were prepared from the hoofs of horses.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—An unfortunate occurrence took place on the Sheffield, Ashton-under-Lyne, and Manchester Railway, at Gorton, on Sunday morning. The 8.15 A.M. train from Manchester to Sheffield was rather late in departing from the station, and in consequence of the slippery state of the rails, which were, in fact, covered with ice, little progress could be made. On arriving at Gorton Lane, it was found necessary to detach the engine, and run it forward, to put the rails in a proper condition. It then proceeded with the train to Gorton, having occupied twenty-five minutes in going from Manchester to that station. The engine had already got up to the station-house at Gorton, and was consequently going very slowly, when the 8.45 train from Manchester was seen coming up, within a few yards of the first train. The steam was partly shut off, as this train had also to stop at the station; but it ran into the first train with such force as to break the buffers of a second-class carriage, the last in the train, and to damage more or less all the other carriages. The shock was felt by all the passengers, but most severely by those in a third-class carriage next the engine of the first train. One woman and two men received several trifling injuries, but they were able to proceed upon their journey. The train was slowly dragged forward to the Guide Bridge station, when the whole of the carriages were changed, and it then proceeded to Sheffield, after a delay of nearly an hour.

ANOTHER DEATH FROM STARVATION.—On Wednesday night, information was given to Mr. Bedford, Coroner for Westminster, of the death of a female, named Jane Hayes, aged 40, who was found dead in her bed that morning, after applying at the office of the Strand Union for relief. The deceased, for some past, had been an out-patient of King's College Hospital; but, having recovered, Dr. Farre, the physician who attended her case, told her that it was not medicine she required, but food and clothing. She accordingly applied at the office of the Strand Union for relief, but could obtain none; the authorities offered to take her into the workhouse, but this she refused, and went back home to a miserable lodging in Ship-yard, Temple-bar, where she was found dead. The Coroner has appointed the inquest to take place.

OUR MAGAZINE COLUMN FOR JANUARY.

BOARDING-SCHOOL PERFECTION.

Miss Amelia Sedley was a young lady who deserved not only all that Miss Pinkerton said in her praise, but had so many charming qualities which that pompous old Minerva of a woman could not see, from the differences of rank and age between her pupil and herself, for she could not only sing like a lark, or a Mrs. Billington, and dance like Hillsberg or Parlost; and embroider beautifully; and spell as well as the Dictionary itself; but she had such a kindly, smiling, tender, gentle, generous heart of her own, as won the love of everybody who came near her, from Minerva herself down to the poor girl in the scullery, and the one-eyed tartwoman's daughter, who was permitted to vend her wares once a week to the young ladies in the Mall. She had twelve intimate and bosom friends out of the twenty-four young ladies. Even envious Miss Briggs never spoke ill of her: high and mighty Miss Saltire (Lord Dexter's grand-daughter) allowed that her figure was genteel; and as for Miss Swartz, the rich woolly-haired mulatto from St. Kitt's, on the day Amelia went away, she was in such a passion of tears, that they were obliged to send for Dr. Floss, and half tipify her with salvolatile. Miss Pinkerton's attachment was, as may be supposed, from the high position and eminent virtues of that lady, calm and dignified; but Miss Jemima had already blundered several times at the idea of Amelia's departure; and, but for fear of her sister, would have gone off in downright hysterics, like the heiress (who paid double) of St. Kitt's. Such luxury of grief, however, is only allowed to parlour-boarders.—*Vanity Fair*, No. 1, from which we anticipate some very racy sketches of "English Society;" the present No. is irresistibly droll.

COSTUME OF THE EARLY BRITONS.

Costume could scarcely be considered to have commenced before the Anglo-Saxon period, for the Britons persevered in a style of undress which was barely respectable. It is therefore most refreshing to find our countrymen at last with stockings to their feet and shirts to their backs, in which improved case they are to be met with in the Anglo-Saxon period. The shoe also stands boldly forward at about the same time, and shows an indication of that polish which was eventually to take a permanent footing. Amid the many irths that civilisation had in the fire at this date, are the curling-irons for ladies' hair, which began to take a favourable turn during the Anglo-Saxon period. The armour worn by the military part of the population was very substantial, consisting chiefly of scales, which gave weight to the soldiery, and often turned the balance in their favour. This species of defence was, however, too expensive for the common men, who generally wore a linen thorax or "dickey," with which they offered a bold front to the enemy.—*Comic History of England*.

WINE FOUNTAINS AT THE CORONATION OF HENRY IV.

Wine continued to play, like ginger-beer, from the fountain; but the jets were of the same paltry description as that which throws up about a pint a day in the Temple. We confess that we are extremely sceptical in reference to all allegations of wine having been laid on in the public streets, particularly in those days, when there were neither turncocks to turn it on, nor pipes through which to carry it. Even with our present admirable system of water-works, we should be astonished at an arrangement that would allow us to draw our wine from the wood in the pavement of Cheapside, or take it fresh from the pipe as it rolled with all its might through the main of the New River. Whether the liquid could be really laid on may be doubtful, but that it would not be worth drinking cannot admit of a question. Under the most favourable circumstances, our metropolitan fountains could only be made to run with that negative stuff to which the name of negus has been most appropriately given.—*Comic History of England*.

DR. BLIMBER'S ESTABLISHMENT.

Dr. Blimber's establishment was a great hot-house, in which there was a forcing apparatus incessantly at work. All the boys blew before their time. Mental green-peas were produced at Christmas, and intellectual asparagus all the year round. Mathematical gooseberries (very sour ones too) were common at untimely seasons, and from mere sprouts of bushes, under Doctor Blimber's cultivation. Every description of Greek and Latin vegetable was got off the driest twigs of boys, under the frostiest circumstances. Nature was of no consequence at all. No matter what a young gentleman was intended to bear, Doctor Blimber made him bear to pattern, somehow or other. This was all very pleasant and ingenious, but the system of forcing was attended with its usual disadvantages. There was not the right taste about the premature productions, and they didn't keep well. Moreover, one young gentleman, with a swollen nose and an excessively large head (the oldest of the ten who had "gone through" everything), suddenly left off blowing one day, and remained in the establishment a mere stalk. And people did say that the Doctor had rather overdone it with young Toots, and that when he began to have whiskers he left off having brains. * * * * The Doctor's was a mighty fine house, fronting the sea. Not a joyful style of house within, but quite the contrary. Sad-coloured curtains, whose proportions were spare and lean, hid themselves despondently behind the windows. The tables and chairs were put away in rows, like figures in a sum; fires were so rarely lighted in the rooms of ceremony, that they felt like wells, and a visitor represented the bucket; the dining-room seemed the last place in the world where any eating or drinking was likely to occur; there was no sound in all the house but the ticking of a great clock in the hall, which made itself audible in the very garrets; and sometimes a dull crying of young gentlemen at their lessons, like the murmuring of an assemblage of melancholy pigeons. * * * * The young gentlemen were prematurely full of carking anxieties. They knew no rest from the pursuit of stoney-hearted verbs, savage noun-substantives, inflexible syntactic passages, and ghosts of exercises that appeared to them in their dreams. Under the forcing system, a young gentleman usually took leave of his spirits in three weeks. He had all the cares of the world on his head in three months. He conceived bitter sentiments against his parents or guardians in four; he was an old misanthrope in five; envied Quintus Curlius that blessed refuge in the earth, in six; and, at the end of the first twelvemonth, had arrived at the conclusion, from which he never afterwards departed, that all the fancies of the poets, and lessons of the sages, were a mere collection of words and grammar, and had no other meaning in the world.—*Dombey and Son*.

A LAY OF BOXING-NIGHT ATTRIBUTED TO ALFRED TENNYSON.

(BUT NOT BELIEVED TO BE HIS.)

"We may well be proud, my brethren, we a noble deed have done;
'Tis the virtue that delights me, to say nothing of the fun.

"Against private friends and *claqueurs* we have fought the cause of right,
We have dar'd to damn a pantomime upon a boxing-night.

"'Twas a horrid 'introduction,' as you all, my brethren, know,
And the pantomimic business only made the thing more slow;

"All the tricks were void of humour; all the songs were sorry rhyme;
Sum up all, we never witness'd such a wretched pantomime.

"Though the audience bore it calmly, yet they knew as well as we,
That so dreadful a concoction they had never met to see.

"But they dar'd not speak their minds out—they believ'd it was a crime,
A most horrid profanation to condemn a pantomime.

"Five-act plays without a scruple they have driven from the stage,
They have whizz'd off tragic actors in a hurricane of rage;

"On burlesque and one-act farces, they could fell destruction bring,
But a pantomime, my brethren—it was quite another thing.

"Ay at Harlequin they trembled—it was we and only we
That from bonds of superstition could the British public free;

"We have rent apart the fetters, that were forged by ancient time,
Yes, my friends, upon a boxing-night, we damnd a pantomime.

"We stuck firmly to our purpose, when the Clown said: 'Here we are!'
We with laughter did not greet him, but we rais'd the shout of war.

"When the manager came forward, and some mercy bade us show,
We subdued all softer feelings, and we sternly answer'd 'No!'

"When the Clown had sung 'Hot Codlins,' we prevented an *encore*,
And we ceas'd not opposition till the pantomime was o'er.

"Then at last the public join'd us—on our side was every voice,
And the wretched thing died hardly, in a hurricane of noise.

"I am sure successive ages'll our mem'ries ne'er efface,
We shall live in future hist'ry, and give lustre to our race.

"And our sons shall say a cent'ry hence—or perhaps a longer time,
'Gallant spirits were our fathers, for they damnd a pantomime!'

From the *Man in the Moon*, No. 1

PREDICAMENTS OF PERIL.

It is a peculiar property of the human mind to be more excited and affected by the narrative of a hair-breadth escape, than by that of a positive calamity. To read in the morning's papers that four members of one family have died within a week, may produce in our minds a transient feeling of sympathy and commiseration. To find in another column an account of a man falling head foremost from the roof of a house, whose life is miraculously saved by his grasping the drawing-room balcony in his descent, excites a far more stirring and thrilling interest. Yet the one was a case of irreparable misfortune, the other a mere instance of extraordinary good luck. To analyse the rationale of these anomalies of the human mind would be no easy task, falling, as they pretty clearly do, within the province of metaphysical inquiry. The following anecdote, for example, is a complete philosophical problem:—A man, determined upon suicide, stood upon the parapet of the Pont Royal, at Paris, and was just on the point of leaping into the river, when his eye and ear were arrested by the angry challenge of a sentinel, who, pointing his musket at the man, peremptorily ordered him to come down, threatening, at the same time, to shoot him. It seemed easy and natural enough to have avoided this new danger by putting into execution the pre-conceived resolution of jumping into the Seine; for it might well be presumed, that a person who had made up his mind to be drowned, need not have evinced so marked a repugnance to the alternative of being shot: strange, however, to remark, the word and gesture of the sentry produced such a reaction in the mind of the late, the word and gesture of the sentry produced such a reaction in the mind of the intended suicide, that, instead of casting himself into the water, he hastily scrambled down from the bridge parapet, and took to his heels.—*Dolman's Magazine*.

THE INSURRECTION IN PORTUGAL.

GENERAL SCHWALBACH.

JOHAN SCHWALBACH is one of the Commanders of the Royal troops, at present operating with Marshal Saldanha, against Das Antas and the Insurgents. As evident from his name, he is a German; but he has been for many years in the Portuguese



JOHN SCHWALBACH, VISCOUNT ST. UBAS.

service. He was a favourite officer of Don Pedro, who raised him from the rank of Lieutenant to General, and gave him the title of Baron von Setubal. His latest achievement is the occupation of the place from which he takes his title (an important town). He is much dreaded by the Democrats, and they evacuated it—popular forces, Junta, and all—three hours before he arrived. The Queen's authority was immediately restored, and enrolments for the Queen's volunteer battalions were proceeded with. Schwalbach is a brave soldier, and able General; he is a military commander, and nothing else, never having mixed himself up with politics at all. It is difficult to foresee what will be the issue of these convulsions. Constitutional Government is impossible; for no one can be trusted with power, and the mass of the people neither comprehend nor care for political principles.

The Miguelites are stirring again, and with some chance of success, for it is well stated by the Correspondent of a leading journal:—"It may be difficult to believe in England, but it is a fact, that after describing a circle of a league or two's diameter round the two cities of Lisbon and Oporto, the rest of the Portuguese nation is anxious to see an absolute Government established—and why not? The old hidalgos are discontented at seeing themselves pushed aside, and their order sneered at by adventurers of all kinds. The capitalist finds his safest investment a 'bad spec.' from the constant recurrence of revolutions. His bags of good new crowns are turned into bank-notes (at 20 per cent. discount), by a stroke from the magic pen of a Finance Minister, in whom he probably recognises a former confidential clerk. The poor, upon whom, as usual, the burden weighs most heavily, are the most ardent supporters of the Absolute party. By the abolition of the convents, whose friars distributed daily alms to the neighbouring poor, the more needy have lost, as it were, their daily bread, no poor-rate being established, as in England, to supersede that mode of relief; and, further, the multitude of friars who formerly relieved them are now sharing their poverty. The labouring man, who gains at most in this part of the country a shilling a day, is forced to shoulder a musket and leave his wife and children to starve. The above is a true picture of the state of feeling in two estates of the realm. The feelings of the third, the Crown (and no thanks to the Junta if it still occupies even this humble position), may be easily inferred. Her Majesty has, apparently, the choice of two evils—Absolutism or exile."

GENERAL DAS ANTAS.

GENERAL DAS ANTAS is the leader of the Insurrection in Portugal, as a politician and an ex-Minister; he is also the commander of the Insurgents as a General. After the action, in which he was defeated, at Chaves, by Saldanha, he retired, with a force of about five thousand men, into Santarem, where he still remains, surrounded by the troops of Saldanha. But whether there is an indisposition on the part of the Queen's General to press matters to extremes against an old companion in arms, and political colleague of former years; or whether,

in the "situation," the Fabian policy of delay is really the best; certain it is, up to the present time, he has not exhibited much anxiety to come to blows. Santarem, however, is a strong place; and, when held by Massena and the French against Lord Wellington, in 1811, it kept our army more than three months inactive before it. In the present case, however, political reasons may exist against a war to the knife. The Duke de Terceira is still a prisoner in the hands of the Insurgents—a kind of hostage, or security, for the good behaviour of the Government party. The possession of the Duke's person by the Insurgents has hitherto restrained the Queen's officers from punishing their prisoners by martial law, which proclaimed death to all who were taken in arms; but none have been executed. In fact, the Government is held in check; and, though affairs look very unpromising for the Insurgents, who are what we should in England call "the Opposition," yet it is not impossible the chapter of accidents may turn up something in their favour. There is every chance that the present hostile attitude of the parties may be terminated by a negotiation, or, as it is called there, "a transaction."

Das Antas, like Saldanha, served under Lord Wellington during our operations against the French in Portugal, though, at that time, only in inferior rank. Das Antas was a subaltern and Captain in the 7th Battalion of Cacadores; bravery was the only soldier-like merit he then had the opportunity of displaying; his talents were not put to any difficult test. He became more known in the civil war between Miguel and Pedro; he and Saldanha fought together in Pedro's army, and distinguished themselves particularly in the defence of Oporto, on the 25th of July, 1833, when Marshal Bourmont, who had entered Miguel's service, was completely routed, in a sanguinary battle, the loss being enormous in proportion to the numbers engaged. From this period Das Antas became one of those soldier politicians who are so unfortunately plentiful in Spain and Portugal. It would be tedious to follow him through all the ins and outs of Portuguese intrigue for the last ten years; but the obscure subaltern has emerged from them a General, a Viscount, a Minister, and a—Rebel!

We annex a view of the ancient City of Evora, the capital of the province of Alentejo, sketched by a Correspondent, from about half a mile southward. The city lies in a fine open country, on the road from Lisbon to the Algarve, about eighty miles south-east of Lisbon, thirty miles north of Beja, and fifty miles west by south of Badajoz. Evora is an Archbishop's see, has a college, several good buildings, and a noble aqueduct, attributed to Sertorius; there is, also, a handsome temple of the Roman period. The town suffered greatly in the French Invasion of 1808, for having attempted an insurrection against the invaders; many of the inhabitants were put to death. The present population is about 12,000. The view shows the Cathedral, and some of the other principal buildings, mostly in the Moorish style.

THE PROGRESS OF THE INSURRECTION.

Letters and papers from Lisbon to the 20th ult. have reached us. The news is of a very contradictory character. The Government papers allow very little to be known, and the private accounts are in many respects founded on conjecture. All that seems certain is, that the Insurrection does not advance, and that little has been effected, either by Saldanha or by the troops of Das Antas.

The bulk of Saldanha's army had marched northward to meet Bomfim, who, with his own and a number of Das Antas's soldiers, had occupied Caldas. But, notwithstanding these warlike appearances, there was some probability that matters would end in a compromise. The financial embarrassments at Lisbon continued to be very great, and trade was completely paralysed. The discount on Bank of Lisbon notes was at 25 per cent.

The number of Miguelites at present in arms in Portugal is from 4000 to 5000 men in different guerrillas. These are almost entirely in the province of the Minho, where M'Donnell has held his ground for more than three months. Their chief head-quarters are the towns of Braga and Penafiel. They lately made two attempts on the town of Viana, but failed in both. Miguelite emissaries have contrived to introduce 100,000 stand of arms into Portugal during the last year.

General Schwalbach had taken possession of St. Ube's, which, however, was previously evacuated.

With respect to the movements at Cartaxo and Santarem, there is little to report. Saldanha's inactivity has very much incensed the Court party, who consider that every day's delay in making a strenuous struggle for mastery is only increasing the danger and disaffection. Das Antas does not imitate the example set him by his antagonist, but he harasses and annoys the Queen's troops in every possible way which his guerrillas and irregulars fully enable him to do. On the 9th ult. a party issued from Santarem and took possession of the Ponte de Selloiros, capturing a picquet guard which was stationed there, in the very sight of the Marshal, who did nothing either to prevent or avenge this insult. The Count has detached another force of 1000 men (horse and foot), under Mouzinho de Albuquerque; this has joined Bomfim's division, and altogether there are now 3000 good troops opposed to the 2000 men under Freire and Lapa.

A letter from Count Bomfim had been received at Lisbon, which states that on the 10th ult. Major Bueto Valdez's force encountered the column under Lapa; that the first attack was made by the guerrillas and irregulars commanded by his own son, who had the worst of it at first, and retreated to the Castle of Ourem, when he himself brought up a reserve, and compelled the enemy to retire, with the loss of many men on both sides, and on that of the Queen's forces of a field officer killed. The subsequent movement of Freire and Lapa towards the main body of Saldanha's force may have been occasioned by this affair.

The accounts from Oporto of the 19th ult. prove that the Queen's cause has not prospered in that city. Casal lost much valuable time in re-organising his troops after the affair of Val de Passons, and did not arrive at Vallongo until the 8th, on which day he entered at the head of 1050 infantry and 150 cavalry, in fine order. He afterwards moved towards the sea, and established his head-quarters at Leça de Balio, his left and powder magazine being at Sao Mamede, and his right at Matosinhos, on the coast. According to another letter, Casal was in full retreat, it was supposed towards Braga. The latter report, however, seems to require confirmation.

Some advices from Lisbon, received in the City, dated the 20th ult., give the following report of the movements of the Government forces:—"On the 19th, a light brigade left Cartaxo at three o'clock in the morning, taking the road to Alcoentre. It consisted of the 16th Regiment of Infantry, the 1st and 8th Cacadores, and 600 horse. An hour afterwards, the rest of the division of infantry,

consisting of the 1st, 8th, and 10th Grenadiers, with eight pieces of artillery and a brigade of congresses, departed on the same road. Saldanha followed to Alcoentre. The second brigade, commanded by Brigadier Mosquita, consisting of two regiments of infantry, with fifty horse and three pieces of cannon, left for



DAS ANTAS.

Azumbuja, directing its march on Alhandra. The force commanded by Antas, which was left at Santarem, consisted of four regiments of infantry. Bomfim was at Sanguinhal with his brigade, composed of four regiments of infantry, and contingents with 200 inferior horses and four pieces of artillery; and the Guerrillas commanded by D. Jaime and F. de Villa Real were going in the direction of Torres Vedras."

Another letter (also from a Government writer) says—"At four o'clock this morning (Dec. 20th) an express arrived from Saldanha, which states that, when he left Cartaxo, Antas left Santarem, to which place, after having passed the Bridge of Asseca, he again returned, when a commotion took place amongst his troops, and 200 of them left him and joined our brigade at Villa Nova."

SPAIN.

At the time of our latest advices from Madrid, the differences on the subject of the Ministry had been arranged, at least temporarily, and the Ministerial crisis was over. The conditions of the contract signed between M. Mon and the Bank of San Fernando had been made known officially. The latter is to continue to be the banker of the Government during the year 1847, and to receive the whole of the revenues and contributions of the State. Independently of the 67,000,000 of reals which the Bank is to supply the Government with monthly, it has undertaken to hand over to the Sinking Fund Board the amount required for the payment, at home and abroad, of the interest of the Three per Cent. Debt falling due on the 31st December and on the 30th of June, 1847.

A Madrid journal of the 22d ult., says:—"Snow has fallen without interruption for a week; a great number of villages are almost buried by it. The inhabitants cannot communicate with each other; the cattle are perishing for want of food and hungry wolves prowl in the streets."

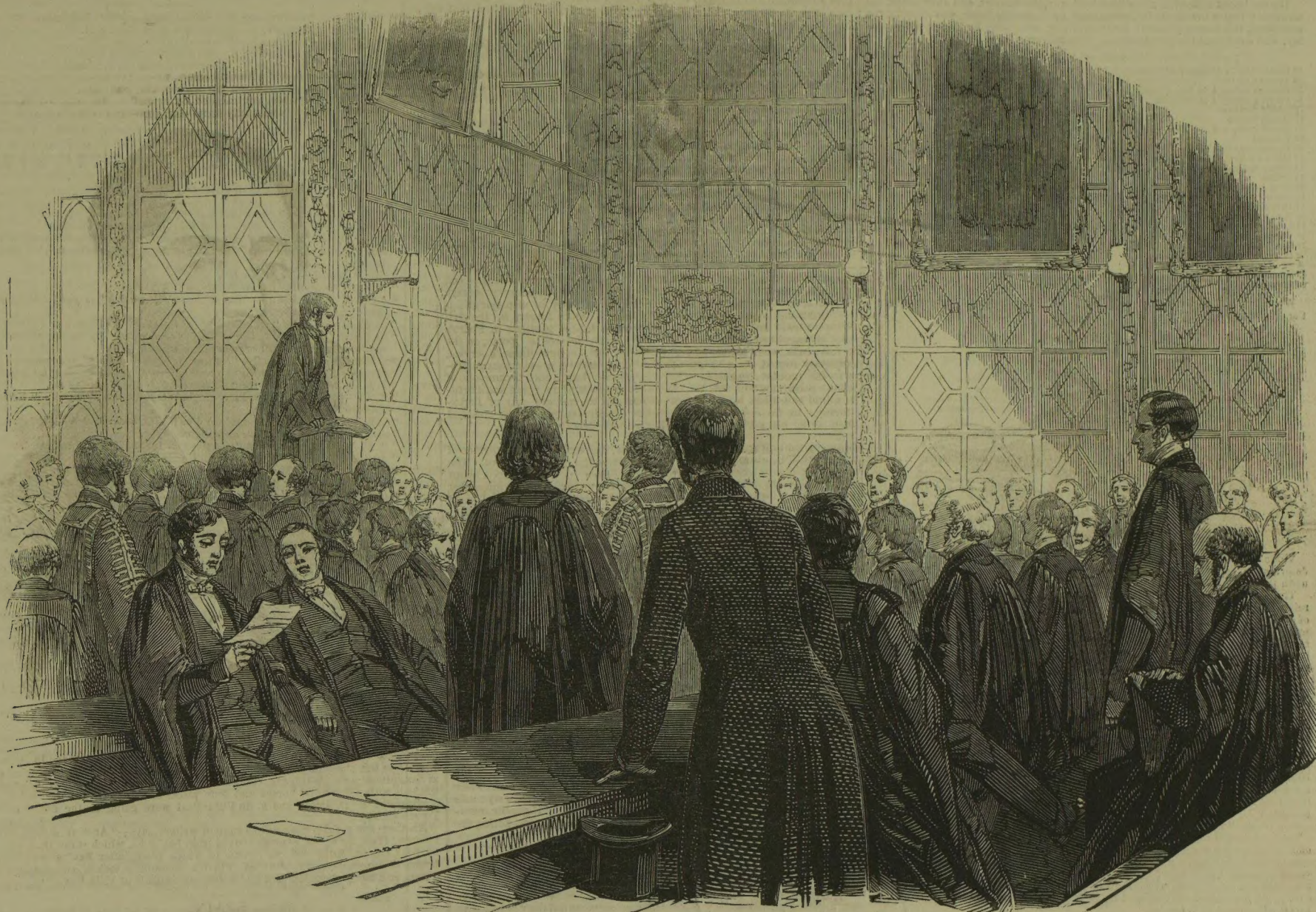
The Gaceta of the 22nd ult. publishes a Royal decree, whereby the meeting of the Cortes, which was to have taken place on the 25th of December, was postponed to the 31st, owing to the bad state of the roads, and the inclemency of the weather, which were likely to prevent a number of members from arriving at Madrid in due time. Although the unsettled state of the Cabinet may have contributed to the postponement of the opening of the Session, it is quite true that, in consequence of the snow and frost, most of the roads of Spain had become impassable, and that the public vehicles and couriers were delayed as much as three or four days. Nevertheless, it was believed, in some quarters, that the postponement was caused by the difficulty felt by the Ministers in arranging the terms of the Royal Speech.

Letters from various points of Navarre announce that a Carlist movement was on the point of taking place. It is also stated that the Carlist bands in Catalonia were beginning to excite some uneasiness, and that the Captain-General was about to set out himself, at the head of a light column of troops, in pursuit of the rebels.



THE CITY OF EVORA, FROM THE SOUTH.—SKETCHED BY A CORRESPONDENT.

GRAND TRICENTENARY COMMEMORATION OF THE FOUNDATION OF TRINITY COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.



HALL OF TRINITY COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.—DELIVERY OF THE ORATIONS.

THE Third Centenary of the Foundation of Trinity College by Henry VIII., in 1546, was celebrated with great magnificence on Tuesday week (December 22) within the walls of that venerable institution. In a former publication, we have sketched and illustrated the history of the College itself (see the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, Nos. 78 and 79); so that, on the present occasion, our illustrations and the accompanying details will commemorate in our columns the splendid hospitality of the Master (the Rev. Dr. Whewell,) and Fellows of Trinity on Tuesday week.

First, it is gratifying to observe that it was a religious festival, and was duly honoured with the pious observances of public prayer and praise, with solemn music and a commemorative sermon. The day began with the usual early service in the Chapel; and at ten o'clock, the Heads of Colleges, Fellows and Scholars of the College, accompanied by such of the guests as had then arrived, assembled in the Hall, where the distribution of prizes took place by the Senior Dean, the Rev. W. Carus, who made some appropriate remarks to each of the recipients.

At four o'clock, the religious service more immediately connected with the day commenced in the Chapel, which presented a most interesting spectacle in the

number of distinguished men who had been attracted once more to the scene of their scholastic life.

The Rev. John Richards, B.A., Chaplain of the College, commenced the service. The choir chanted the three Psalms selected appropriately for the occasion, viz., Psalms 145, 146, and 147. The 44th chapter of the Book of Ecclesiastes was next read as the lesson of the day, by the Rev. W. G. Humphry, M.A., the Steward; which being ended, the Rev. James Amiraux Jeremie, M.A., one of the Fellows of the Foundation, Classical Professor in the East India College, Haileybury, and Examining Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Lincoln, proceeded to deliver the commemoration sermon. The Rev. gentleman took his text from the 143rd Psalm, v. 5, and his discourse was exceedingly eloquent and appropriate; but we were unable, on account of an inconvenient position, and the low tone of the preacher's voice, to take many notes of it. We understood him to open with an eloquent and feeling allusion to the advantages of a sound classical and academic course of education, and to enforce his views by a retrospect of the events which had closed each of the three centuries of the foundation of the College, the last of which the proceedings of the day were intended to commemorate.

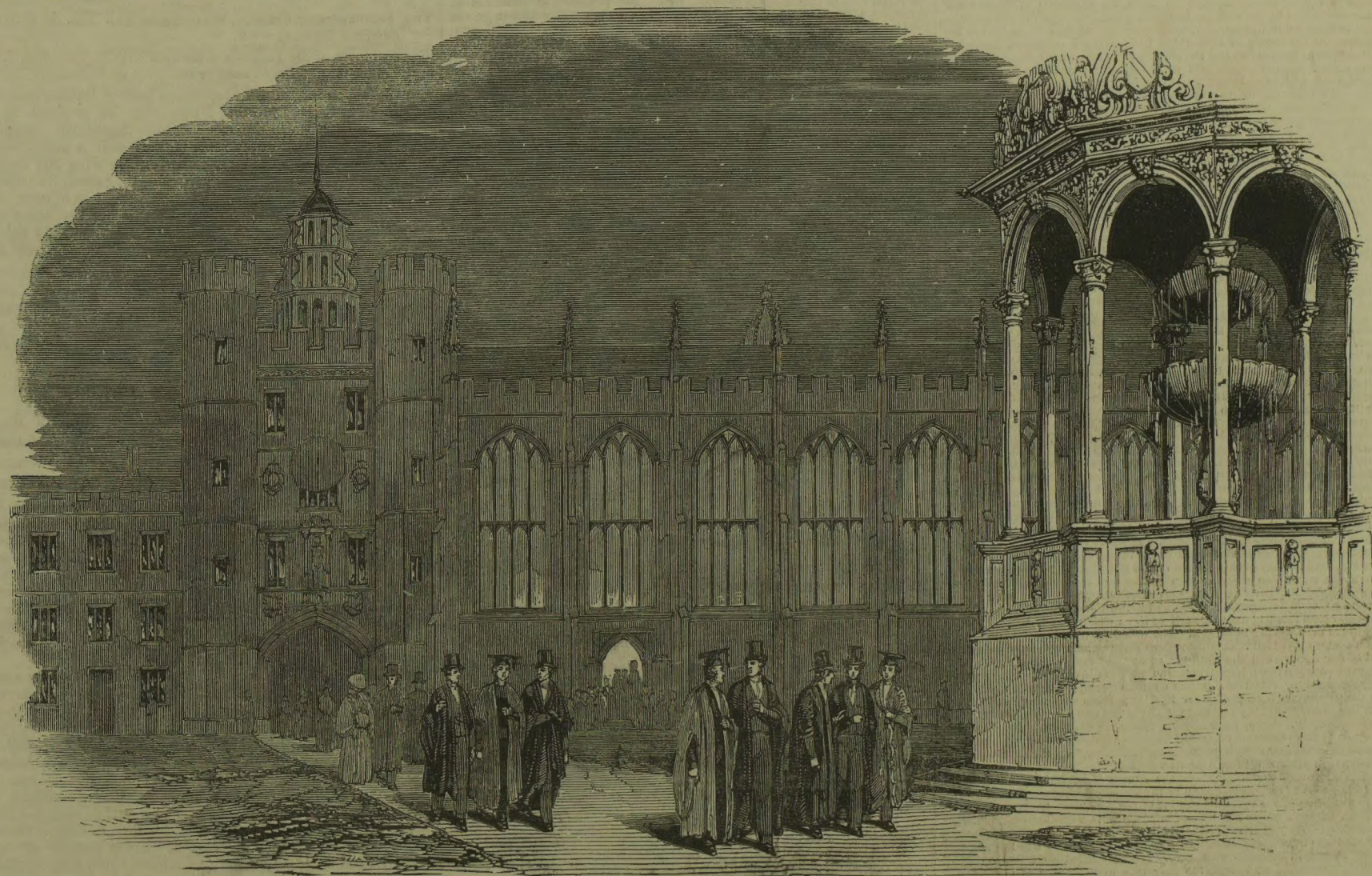
At the conclusion of the sermon, the Rev. Joseph Romilly, M.A., read a list of the benefactors from the foundation of the College to the present day; after

which the Commemoration Anthem, "O give thanks unto the Lord," was given with admirable effect. This was composed by Professor Walmisley in 1834, and has been performed on every Commemoration-day since that time, that is, for the last twelve years. The beautiful style in which one of the boys sung the solo, "The righteous shall be held in everlasting remembrance," deserves especial commendation.

THE BANQUET.

At the conclusion of the service, the company withdrew to the noble Gothic Hall, and the crowning ceremonial of the day. The banquet which took place in this magnificent apartment was worthy of those olden scenes of festivity which feudal hospitality cherished, when the gallery above was wont to send forth the "bray of minstrelsy." It was served by the cooks of the College, Messrs. Hudson, and the tables literally groaned beneath the weight of viands, rich and rare, which this great House set before its guests. A scene of such glorious festivity it falls to the lot of few to witness.

The band of the Hon. Artillery Company, under the direction of Mr. Smithies performed during dinner a selection of music from popular operas, and other pieces, in admirable style.



GREAT, OR BISHOP'S-COURT, TRINITY COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.—LEAVING CHURCH AND GOING TO HALL.

Dinner lasted somewhat more than an hour and a quarter, and after Grace, the anthem "Praise the Lord, O Jerusalem," by Jeremiah Clark, was sung by the choristers, the accompaniment for the military band being by Professor Walmisley, who conducted the performance. The following is the

BILL OF FARE.

23 Dishes fish, 11 ditto stewed tench	20 Wild ducks
23 Turkeys turtle	5 Hares
15 Turkeys potage à la Pate d'Italie	11 Ratafia puddings
16 Turkeys potage à la Palestine	11 Sir Watkin's puddings
17 Dishes rissoles	1 Ginger pudding
17 Dishes Patties	22 Dishes mince pies
64 Boiled fowls and oysters	12 Dishes sausages
22 Tongues	1 Grape basket
10 Moutard pine cream	1 Moutard basket
12 Moutard jelly	6 Dishes cutlets à la reforme
11 Dishes Salin de Perdreux aux truffes	5 Dishes cutlets à la mienne
10 Truffles	1 Dish Perdreux en Chartreuse
10 Raised pies	1 Timbale de Gevier
10 Stewed ramp beef sauce hash	2 Dishes prawns
12 Dishes aspic of plovers	1 Meringueux pommes
10 Dishes currie of rabbit	1 Braised Capon à la Montmorency
10 Lobster salads	1 Dish Welsh Venison
10 Dishes pastry	1 Dish woodcocks
17 Haunches mutton	1 Dish black game
2 Haunches venison	Vegetables
6 Sirloins beef	Boar's Head, 5 centres, and 12 pieces mon-
17 Roast turkeys	tees, 18 vases
22 Pheasants	

We regret that we have only room for a list of the distinguished company at the dais table:—

Mr. J. Brown

Dean of Canterbury	Lord Teignmouth
Master of Sydney	Lord Alfred Hervey
Lord J. Manners	Baron Platt
Master of Christ's	Master of Jesus
Lord Melgund	Mr. Goulburn
Lord Norreys	The Bishop of London
Mr. Justice Williams	The Vice-Chancellor
Mr. Romilly	
Lord Fitzwilliam	
Master of Corpus	
Lord Montague	
Dean of Ely	
Master of Pembroke	
Lord Castlereagh	
Master of Downing	

The Vice-Master

These things being ended, and an overflowing supply of wine, and a superb desert, supplied by Mr. Lishfield (the Gunter of Cambridge), having been placed upon the tables, the speaking began.

The Master said the first toast in that company was and must be our Sovereign Lady the Queen—the toast of all Englishmen—coupled with an expression of affection and loyal devotion to her. And such a toast came with peculiar propriety in that Hall, for she was the living representative of their Founders, and from all her predecessors they had received countenance and support; whilst she herself had conferred grace and honour upon the College by that visit, a memorial of which was still existing in the Hall. (Loud applause.)

Toast—"The Queen."

Band—"God save the Queen."

The Master proposed next "His Royal Highness Prince Albert, and the Royal Family." The position of his Royal Highness, and his relation to our most gracious Sovereign, secured their affection and devotion. But, in addition to any claim resting upon that foundation, it was known that he sympathised with the members of the College in the occasion which had brought them together, and they had had the satisfaction of already seeing him in that Hall. His Royal Highness had expressed great regret at being prevented from being present; for, since they had the honour of having his name upon the books of the College, they took the liberty of sending him an invitation, which he reluctantly declined. (Cheers.)

Toast—"His Royal Highness Prince Albert, and the Royal Family."

Here we should explain that the space we are enabled to devote to the record of this impressive ceremony and festival—notwithstanding the importance and splendour of the event—will not allow us to give entire the eloquent addresses which preceded and followed the toasts of the day. The report occupies six of the large and closely-printed columns of the *Cambridge Chronicle*, to which ably-conducted journal we are indebted for such portions of the speeches, &c., as our limits will enable us to quote.

The Master, in proposing the toast of the day, glanced at the joyful retrospections of the common annual Commemorations, and then adverted to the deeper and more comprehensive feelings on the present Commemoration of the age of their College reckoned by centuries. "They could not fail to remember that they were connected by that period with almost everything that is great, and stirring, and interesting in the intellectual and moral life of England. (Applause.) Far be it from the members of that College assembled there to speak as if they had a disproportioned share; but he might say this, and with thankfulness and pleasure too, that they, as members of Trinity College, could look with pride on names which are great in that portion of the world in which the English language is known—names which stir the hearts of men from pole to pole. (Cheers.) These names were to them as household words. The translators of the Bible, Bacon, Dryden, Newton, Porson, Bentley—these were names which adorned every faculty of man, and amongst these names they had lived. Their possessors once shared the same privileges which they (the members of the College) now enjoyed: they trod their halls, and worshipped in their temple, and were to them as friends, and brothers, and members of the same family to which they claimed to belong." (Cheers.) The Master then adverted to the great changes which they had outlived, and to the "long prosperity they had enjoyed; and, standing there at that point of time, they could not but hear the cry of the centuries that were gone inciting them onwards, and of the centuries that were coming inviting and encouraging them onwards too." (Cheers.)—This responsibility of advancing with the times, the extension of the cause of Literature and Science by the College, and their sympathy with the extension of academic institutions in this country, were severely referred to, as well as the reflection that the University of Cambridge had, on such occasions, furnished both their system of instruction and the persons by whom that system was to be carried on. (Cheers.) As the poet said with respect to the hills of Switzerland, they had supplied the iron and the man, the soldier and the sword. (Applause.) The Master, after referring to his recommendation of the additional studies of General Jurisprudence, Civil Engineering, and Natural History, concluded a most eloquent address by proposing "Prosperity to Trinity College."

Lord Fitzwilliam then proposed "the Master," observing, in the course of his address, that if Bacon invented the inductive process of developing truth, he, (the Master) had made that science, by his writings, more accessible to future inquirers. (Cheers.)

The Master returned thanks; and next proposed "the Bishop of London and the Clergy."

The Bishop of London, in thanking the company, adverted to the Bishops' sense of the connection which now subsists between the Church and the Universities, adding no persons could be more determined than they to uphold and maintain to the utmost of their power that connection inviolate. (Cheers.) His Lordship then referred with emotion to his election as Fellow of Trinity College, feelings which he should always retain.

The Chairman next, in a brief speech, proposed "Mr. Macaulay and the Members of the Privy Council."

Mr. Macaulay, (who is a Member of the College,) in thanking the company, declared that—"through all changes of place, through all vicissitudes of fortune, in distant countries and in civil conflicts, there had been very few days in which his thoughts had not reverted with fondness, and perhaps with gratitude, to that beloved College—to its cloisters and river, to its library rich in varied learning of many nations and of many ages, to its chapel hallowed by so many illustrious monuments and names. With feelings like these it was impossible not to assist with pleasure and delight at that most interesting festival. (Applause.) They looked back that day on a former existence of 300 years—300 years of a beneficent and glorious life." "Our first century," continued the right honourable gentleman, "we may call with just pride, the century of Francis Bacon. Our second century we may call with pride not less just the century of Isaac Newton. If our third century can be called by no such name, it is because the civilized world in that period produced no such man. But that century is one nevertheless which we may reflect upon with just pride: it was a century of repose and intellectual activity in this kingdom; it is just one hundred years since the last battle was fought on English ground, and just one hundred years since the last scaffold was set up on Tower-hill. (Cheers.) During that century, all good flourished under the combined influence of order and toleration, and nowhere did it flourish more than here. No society can display such a list as we can show of men eminent in active intellectual life—Geologists, Philologists, Divines, Advocates whose eloquence is the pride of the bar, wise and patriotic Statesmen, learned and upright Judges. My wish is, that the age which opens this day may be such as those which precede it. May our College produce men worthy to succeed those whose portraits, as the noble Lord reminded us, adorn this Hall: may it produce Philosophers who shall follow the precedent of our Bacon, and the example of our Newton; Divines as profound and eloquent as our Barrow; Magistrates who, with the learning and spirit of our Coke, may have larger views and a more humane temper; Scholars who may approach the supremacy occupied by our Bentley; Poets who may have the ingenuity of our Cowley with a purer taste, and the fire and energy of our Dryden with a purer morality. Such, I am convinced, are the wishes of many who have been drawn from this venerable retreat to the active duties of life, and who have never ceased to remember it with gratitude and affection." (Loud cheers.)

The Master then proposed "The American Minister."

Mr. Bancroft returned thanks, and, in the course of his address, adverted, in eloquent terms, to the Master's "History of the Inductive Sciences," and to Mr. Adams's recent calculations upon the subject of the New Planet.

The Master, in next proposing "The Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor," felicitously remarked:—"They of that College knew well how much their interests were bound up with the interests of other Colleges, and how much the progress which they shared in common with them. If they needed anything to remind them of that, they would find it in the reflection that that great discovery in astronomy by which this age would be known was due to one of their friends on the other side of the wall. (Loud cheers.)"

The Vice-Chancellor, having thanked the company, concluded his address by reference to the good fruit which Trinity College produced. That object was to

give a complete and generous education, such as, in the words of Milton, to fit a man to perform justly, skillfully, and magnanimously, all the offices that fell to his lot. (Cheers.)

The Master next proposed "The Judges."

Mr. Justice Colman rose and returned thanks, observing that no less than twelve who occupied that distinguished position had been educated at Trinity College, and to the training they had received there, their success might, in a great degree, be attributed. (Cheers.)

The Master, in a complimentary speech, proposed "The Army and Navy, and the Lord Lieutenant."

Lord Hardwicke thanked the company, and, in the course of his address, observed it was the misfortune of this nation that science, when clothed in the garb of a ship-wright in the dockyards, had had the backs of those who ought to have supported her turned upon her. The noble Lord commented in spirited terms upon this neglect of science in its connection with the construction of our ships of war, and prophesied that it would yet push its way, to the benefit of this country. He paid a high compliment to Professor Ingham, who had filled the important post of training and educating young men in the science of naval architecture.

Lord Montague, in an eloquent address, during which he commented at some length, and in enthusiastic terms, upon the beauty of the friendships formed during the career of undergraduates, proposed "The Vice-Master and Seniors."

The Vice-Master (Professor Sedgwick) thanked the company in a very luminous address. After dwelling shortly on the glory of the College and early academic training, he pointed to the religious aim which was given to all academic studies, which he regarded as the true element of their permanency. He added—"About twenty years since, I had an interview with the illustrious philosopher, La Place. It was in his sick chamber, which I believe he never left. He died not many days afterwards, and the words of a dying man are held to be prophetic. I can only give a single page of the long conversation I held with this great philosopher, and it bears on the business and sentiments of this assembly. 'I consider it (he said, as nearly as I can translate his words), one of the misfortunes of my life that I have not been permitted to visit Trinity College, and the chambers in which Newton lived and made his great discoveries. When a young man, I was not in a condition to travel far from home; then came the long and terrible war of the revolution; and now that we have peace, I am too old to travel, and I must die without visiting the place where Newton lived, or seeing the monuments you have erected to his glory.' He then went on to enquire into the whole framework of our academic system."

At the close of Professor Sedgwick's address, the Master said there were many toasts which ought to have been proposed, and many gentlemen whom they ought to have heard; but he thought the time had arrived when it was advisable to end the meeting.

It was now ten o'clock, and the company broke up, some adjourning to the Lodge, where the Master had an evening party, and some to the Combination-room, where coffee was prepared for them.

In connection with the above imposing Festival it gives us sincere pleasure to notice that the Society marked its sense of the long and valuable services of Mr. Charles Claydon, the Butler, by presenting to that gentleman a massive silver tankard, bearing a suitable inscription.

Upon the same day the Library-keeper, Mr. Cranwell, was complimented by the presentation of a handsome copy of the Bible, in two volumes.

These testimonials were presented by the Master, in the Lodge.

Upon Wednesday, the day following the above grand Commemoration rejoicings, a good and substantial dinner of roast-beef, plum-pudding, and mince-pies, succeeded by a plentiful supply of wine and punch, was given to the attendants and some of the tradesmen employed upon the occasion. About 140 partook of this supplementary treat, the chair being filled by Mr. Cranwell, and the vice-chair by Mr. Carter, the oldest servant of the College.

Nor were the twenty decayed servants and tradesmen (called beadsmen) forgotten, for each of them had 5s. for a dinner, and a bounty of a sovereign besides.

We add a few notes on the most artistic points of the proceedings of Tuesday: The appearance of the interior of the Chapel was very striking; especially as the evening closed in long before the service was concluded, rendering the roof, with its paneled compartments, and the eastern end, with its magnificent altarpiece by West, almost obscure, from the want of more light than was afforded by the candles affixed to the stall to display them. This clear-obscure, however, heightened the solemn effect of the celebration, which the black gowns of those present tended not a little to enhance; and which was only broken, or rather enriched, by the scarlet robes of such as had attained to the degree of D.D. and LL.D. The service was sung in a most magnificent manner by the choir, the splendid organ adding its pealing thunders to the voices. Purcell's glorious composition, "Oh! give thanks unto the Lord," was perfectly thrilling in its effect. When the service was ended, the mighty "Hallelujah Chorus" was played by the organist, during which the assembled celebrants left the Chapel, not in regular order, but in little knots; and many, as they paced through the ante-chapel, glanced at the statues of Bacon and Newton, which so appropriately adorn the building, and which had been referred to in the discourse.

Emerging from the Chapel into the court-yard, the brightly-illuminated windows of the Hall gave indication of the festive preparations within, and contrasted strongly with the cold gleam of the bright moon and pale stars; and all thronged towards the passage leading into the Hall, whence most of the guests proceeded to the Combination-room; but, before all could assemble there, the dinner was announced; and, in a few minutes, the seats were taken. Then commenced the war of knives, and the rushing in and out of waiters; and many were the narrow escapes of fowls, game, and joints, as the doors of the Hall, in swinging back, almost touched the dishes as the waiters were bearing them in; and marvellous was the celerity with which the attendants rushed in and out of the kitchen, and bore away the good things to the Hall. Meanwhile, music was heard from the gallery, where a band was stationed, and strains widely different from those usually resounding within those walls, were floating in the air. A great many persons had ensconced themselves in the gallery, in order to gain a view of the proceedings; and others stood in the passage between the Hall and kitchen, to obtain a hasty glimpse of the scene, as developed by the ever-opening doors of the Hall.

Above the minstrel gallery is suspended the canopy which was placed over the chair occupied by her Majesty at the Banquet given in the Hall of Trinity, during the Royal visit to Cambridge in October, 1843. The canopy is by no means an agreeable adjunct to the Hall, as it is placed in a place where no canopy was ever intended to be.

There was one peculiarity in the scene at Cambridge which was very interesting. Fellows who had taken their degrees perhaps forty years or more ago, were walking in their old haunts with those who have numbered scarcely as many days in their fellowships; and, at the delivery of the Oration in the Hall, these white-headed men, full of years and honour, were listening to the arguments of the aspirants to honour, as though they were all chums of the same standing. The declamations, both English and Latin, were delivered in the Hall, by Mr. Vansittart, the successful competitor in both languages. The subject of the former was, "The Three Commercial Powers—Athens, Carthage, and England;" and of the latter, "Lutheri Laudatio." Mr. Vansittart also bore away the prizes for Latin Hexameters and Elegiacs. The rostrum whence the Oration was delivered was placed in the western bay of the Hall; and along the dais table were seated the Master, Dean, Fellows, and most of the distinguished visitors invited to attend the celebration. The prizemen stood in the alleys between the tables ranged down the Hall, or seated themselves on the forms or seats to the tables, and, when the Oration was concluded, were summoned to the dais table, to receive their prizes. Silver cups rewarded the three highest prizemen, that awarded to Mr. Vansittart having a cover, as the most distinguished; they were all of elegant forms and workmanship; the other prizes were books, beautifully bound.

The arrangements for the dinner were on a most sumptuous scale, and visitors were permitted to walk round the tables, and see the preparations, early in the afternoon. Amongst the decorations on the chief table were statues of Queens Mary and Elizabeth, as benefactors to the College; and on the tables in the body of the Hall, were a large model of the Fountain in the Great or Bishop's Court, and statues, bronzed, of Edward the Third and Henry the Eighth; the latter the founder of the College as it now exists, and the former, of King's Hall, which was incorporated by Henry the Eighth with other Collegiate Foundations in his institution.

A boar's head was one of the dishes at the dais table, but no ceremony attended its carrying to table, as it is a standing dish at this College from Christmas to Twelfth Day, as is likewise a very large raised pie.

CHURCH UNIVERSITIES, &c.

CAMBRIDGE.

Dec. 28.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE.—William Strutt Spencer has been elected a Scholar of this Society.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.—The Rev. Frederick Calder, B.A., has been elected Head Master of the Grammar School, Chesterfield, Derbyshire.

CHAPLAIN TO THE BRITISH EMBASSY AT PARIS.—The Rev. Archdeacon Keating has been appointed to the Chaplaincy of the British Embassy at Paris.

REMARKABLE OCCURRENCE.—On Monday last, a person at Blackpool, on opening a large cod-fish, found, as one portion of the contents of the stomach, a soda-water bottle, firmly corked. He drew the cork, and perceived a piece of paper, which he endeavoured to extract; but, finding that impossible, he broke the bottle, and found that it had been thrown overboard from the *Wisdom*, Captain Cobbett, on her passage from Sydney to Liverpool. The document had been written by a Mr. Kemmy, a passenger, was dated March 27th, 1845, and stated that they had then had a very heavy gale of wind three days, the ship had sprung a leak, the pumps were choked, and they had had several of their hands washed overboard, and it was to communicate these particulars that he had written the paper, in hope that the bottle being washed ashore, the facts might be communicated to some newspaper for publication. —*Preston Pilot*.

A MAN SCALDED TO DEATH.—On Tuesday night, Mr. Payne entered into an inquiry at Guy's Hospital relative to the death of Wm. Minter, aged 32. The deceased was a stoker in the service of Mr. Chapman, Francis-street, Lambeth. On Monday morning, about ten o'clock, he was employed at the copper, in which were about seven feet of water nearly boiling, and in which he dropped a mop. He put a ladder into the copper, and was descending, when he fell into the water. Assistance was promptly obtained, and he was taken to Guy's Hospital, where he died in a few hours, nearly the entire surface of his body being scalded. Verdict, "Accidental Death."

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Jan. 3.—Second Sunday after Christmas.

MONDAY, 4.—Jupiter sets at 5h. 31m. a.m.

TUESDAY, 5.—Venus sets at 4h. 24m. p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 6.—Epiphany—Twelfth Day.

THURSDAY, 7.—Mercury rises at 6h. 34m. a.m.

FRIDAY, 8.—St. Lucian.

SATURDAY, 9.—Uranus sets 11h. 46m. p.m.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending January 9.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
3 43	3 59	4 18	4 36	4 51	5 9
5 26	5 43	6 2	6 20	6 39	6 59

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"F. L. B."—Almack's Great Room is 100 feet long and 40 feet wide. "Restless," Edinburgh.—The pursuit is professional and lucrative. Idiosyncrasy is "a peculiar temper or disposition of body not belonging to another." Sir Thomas Brown uses it as "peculiarity of constitution." (See *Vulgar Errors*.)

"Casa," Bristol.—We cannot tell. "T. R. H." is thanked for the intention.

"A Brick," Castle Eden.—"The Mechanic's Magazine" is published by Robertson and Co., 166, Fleet-street.

"N. P. N."—Buy the "Handbook of Oil Painting." (Wiley and Putnam.) "De Dessin," Derby.—Sketches of Events or Localities, of immediate interest, are most desirable, and will be returned, if wished.

"A Wolverhampton Man."—Hudson on Making a Will. (Longman.) "Inquisitor," Brighton, must be aware of the unreasonableness of his request.

"T. C. H." is thanked for the "Railway Antiquities;" we will see. "A. B."—Booth's "Principles of English Composition;" Innes's "Grammar of Rhetoric."

"1830," Edinburgh, should apply to Mr. Wells, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street. "Song for Twelfth Night," we have not room for.

"C. F. B." Walsall.—"Noad's Lectures on Electricity," a sound work. "An Old Subscriber," Bristol.—"Hind's Arithmetic."

"Edipus Rex."—The Sphinx, published by Sherwood and Co. "H. F." should order "The Pen-and-Ink Drawing-book" of any bookseller.

"D. E. F."—A Royal pardon is invariably granted at the recommendation of the Minister.

"A Subscriber," Lanarkshire.—We give Theatrical Portraits from time to time. "M. A."—The price of "Ford's Hand-book of Spain," 2 vols., is 24s.: 2000 copies have been sold already.

"Sleigh,"—Walker gives "Gantlet." "Clorinda."—The mantling of an arms should correspond with the colour and metal of the shield and first charge.

"J. H."—Courtesy accords his military title to a Captain in the Army, although he has sold his commission. "Antiquarian."—The Unicorn was introduced as a supporter to the Royal Arms by James I. It was long previously the bearing of the Sovereigns of Scotland.

"J. B. B." Brighton.—Our Correspondent's long letter shall be replied to next week. "W. P. R. C."—The first-class carriages on the Great Western Railway cost about £200 each.

"A Young Waltonian."—Mr. Jesse must be mistaken in asserting Walton to have been practically ignorant of angling.

"P. Q. R." Cambridge.—See the Memoir of M. Le Verrier in the present Number.

"A Correspondent," Trinity College, Cambridge, is thanked. We are indebted to the courtesy of Dr. Whewell, the Master of Trinity, for admission to the Festival.

"E. A." Kensington.—No. "Q. C."—Stephens's "Book of the Farm" is the most complete work of its class.

"X. Y. Z."—Yes. "Esculapius," Exeter.—Not for less than £100 per annum.

"A. M." Sidmouth.—See Mrs. Jameson's charming papers "On Legendary Art," in the "Athenaeum," for the history of St. Anthony.

"H." is thanked for the Lines, but we have not room. "W. J. T." Clement's Lane.—Lucy's "First Lessons in Chess."

"Enquirer," Pimlico.—Address 43, Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square. "W. F." Maidstone, is thanked for the intelligence, though it did not reach us in time.

A few Replies must stand over for want of room.

ANSWERS TO THE RIDDLES IN OUR LAST.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

1. Cromwell keeping the rain from Charles.
2. A Knight making a largesse (large S.)
3. A Tide Waiter.
4. Content in a cottage is better than a broken heart in a palace.
5. ETHIOPIAN COX.—The Prisoner of Chill-on.
6. THEATRICAL DO.—Because a Miss-Fire would have made a hit.

CONUNDRUMS.

1. Because they felt disinclined to leave their beds.
 2. Goats—(G) oats.
 3. Because one cuts thoroughly, and the other tho' roughly.
 4. Because one breaks when the other falls.
 5. Because he was a deep black.
- Several attempts have been made to answer the "Sir Hylary" charade—more or less ingenious. But none of them are satisfactory. We believe it to be a "sell."

RECEIVED.—Her Majesty Queen Victoria's First Council, painted by Wilkie; engraved by C. Fox.—The Archaeological Journal, No. 12.—A School Geography, by James Cornwell.—Nursery Rhymes, with the Old Tunes.—Christmas Carols, with the Old Tunes.—Orectors of the Age, by G. H. Francis, Esq.

THE SUPPLEMENT, (gratis), to complete Vol. IX., is unavoidably deferred till next week.

The Numbers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS—Vol. I. to IV., cannot be purchased singly, but only in Volumes.

* * We beg to inform our numerous Country Subscribers, that the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS may be received free from crease, if they will only request their Agent, who supplies the Paper, to send it in the same manner as it is sent direct from our Office. The beautiful and expensive Fine Art Engravings would then be received as perfect as they come from the Press; and the collection of Numbers at the end of each half-year would be in a perfect state for binding. The extra expense incurred, by increasing the size of the envelope for the Paper, would not amount to more than three halfpence a year for each annual Subscriber.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY JANUARY 2, 1847.

THE ZOLLVEREIN.

THE German papers have just given an account of the death, under melancholy circumstances, of Dr. List, the chief founder of the German Zollverein. The timidity of German Governments is excessive in all that relates to new experiments, political or social. They are generally behind the mass of the people in this respect; and where "pressure from without," in the shape of popular agitation, is unknown, no slight degree of merit is due to the man who, by the labour of many years, demonstrated the safety and advantage of a new financial and commercial arrangement, to authorities proverbially slow, and apprehensive of all that wears the form of national unity. Dr. List, however, lived to see his labours completely successful; and we take this opportunity of shortly explaining what the system is which he established, as considerable misconception prevails on the subject.

The German Zollverein is still regarded by many as a confederacy formed in a spirit of hostility to English manufactures, in order to exclude them from the markets of central Europe and encourage native production. This is not the case. Its name, to some extent, describes its purpose—being formed of Zoll (toll, or tax), and verein (union): it is sometimes called for clearness the German Customs-Union—a very good definition. Its rise is easily accounted for if we take a glance at the political condition of Germany, where nearly 60,000,000 of people, one in race and language, have not yet obtained a national and political unity. Germany is still what France and Spain were at former periods of their history; its people are divided into separate and independent Sovereignities, each with its separate systems of policy, military organisation, and finance. The Kingdom of Spain now includes the Sovereignities of Castile and Arragon, and France has absorbed the territory that once belonged to the powerful Dukes of Burgundy.

While these States existed, they had their own frontiers, and levies of tolls and taxes; and, even after they were absorbed into the more powerful Kingdom, that, like the rod of Aaron, swallowed all the rest, still custom kept up many of the old distinctions. Even the Provinces that Louis the Fourteenth "annexed" to France—as Alsace—retained their frontier, and were considered as foreign dependencies rather than part of the Kingdom. The principle is not unknown among ourselves, for we still tax the produce and industry of our Colonies, though they are peopled by Englishmen, and form parts of the same Empire. Other provinces of France preserved remnants of the old feudal independence to the perpetuation of provincial pride and jealousies. Thus, within the bounds of what is now France, there were several lines and frontiers, each forming an impediment to commerce by barriers and duties, vexatious in operation and oppressive in amount. The abolition of these internal frontiers was often proposed by the Ministers of the two last Kings of the old Monarchy, and as often resisted by the French Aristocracy. The Revolution, however, came, and swept away the Throne and Aristocracy together, and with them all these old divisions, and made France "one and indivisible."

The evils of internal frontiers have been equally felt in Germany; but, happily, a remedy has been applied without bloodshed or violence. The Independent States of Germany are thirty-nine in number, some of them much smaller than a French province or English county. All intercourse between point and point, therefore, had to cross many frontiers, at each of which duties were payable, attended by endless trouble, expense, and vexation. Prussia, which itself consists of several provinces, formed, in 1818, the idea of an internal union for commercial purposes, under which goods imported should pay a certain duty at the first frontier, and afterwards pass free through all others. By negotiations and treaties, this principle was extended; other States joined the Union, and commercially became parts of a great whole, till, at the present time, the Zollverein includes 8252 square miles of territory, and more than twenty-five millions of people. All goods imported into this territory, pay according to the tariff at the first frontier, and are then free, just as a bale of tobacco, having paid duty at Liverpool, may be sent to the Land's End, or to Yorkshire. Thus, each State is relieved from the necessity of supporting a separate Custom-house establishment; it pays only its quota to the expense of that at the common frontier. The proceeds of all the duties are thrown into a common fund, which is divided annually among the States forming the Union, in proportions based upon their several populations. Bavaria, Saxony, Wirtemberg, Baden, Hesse, Hesse-Darmstadt, Hesse-Homburg, Nassau, Frankfurt, are the independent members of the Zollverein, along with Prussia, and between these States, for all purposes of foreign trade, there are no frontiers. Austria has not joined the Union, and Russia isolates herself from all other States. In fact, the larger and independent powers do not feel the evils the Union was created to remedy. But to the States included in it, it has been of immense advantage. Smuggling has been destroyed; intercourse made more easy; taxation lessened, or more equalised; and, above all, what gives the system still greater value in the eyes of the German people, it is a step towards national unity. The Zollverein has called into existence a national coin, which passes throughout the Union; its value is two thalers (6s. English), which is equal to seven gulden; it thus represents the coins current in the north and south of Germany, and much simplifies monetary transactions. Commerce has, in fact, effected what politicians and philosophers have advocated in vain: the extension of railroads is doing still more towards levelling the old barriers that kept mankind apart. As far as England is concerned, her exports to Germany have rather increased than diminished since the establishment of the Zollverein.

It is generally supposed that weak States stand in danger from strong ones; and, if a question of wrong arises between them, the least powerful of the two will be found the sufferer. The President's Message proves this to be a fallacy. The greater portion of that vast document is occupied by the wrongs America has suffered at the hands of Mexico. It is an Iliad of struggle and suffering, in which the United States has always had the worst. How the Republic that has no fleet, a very bad army, no cash and no credit, can have worked such damage to the Republic that is so much richer, so much more populous, with a fine fleet, plenty of dollars, and an inexhaustible mass of volunteers to fall back on, seems unaccountable; it is especially so, when we remember that the injured party has already deprived its persecutor of Texas, is possessing itself of California, and bids fair to absorb a very fair portion of the rest of the Mexican territory. To our thinking, America has long had hold of the best end of the staff.

It would be far better to say at once, we have made a quarrel whenever we wanted to take a province, and shall continue to do so; nobody believes that Mexico can have dealt such desperate blows at the United States as President Polk asserts. His long attempt at a justification of the war merely covers this—we will take as much of Mexico as we can get, and keep all we take. But even such a war as this, where space and climate are the enemies to be fought rather than armies, is expensive. Twenty-three millions of dollars are already wanted for the next year; and if America is blessed with a few more Presidents who exhibit their love of peace after the fashion of J. K. Polk, a dozen years will see the Republic settled down upon a respectable national debt. It is time the common sense of the people put an end to this absurd lust of territory, the worst vice of unbridled despotism.

THE LEADERS OF THE OPPOSITION.—Lord Stanley has issued a circular to the Protectionist Peers, as the leader of the Opposition party in that House; and it is reported that Lord Lincoln intends to assume the Leadership of the House of Commons.

THE WEATHER.

The past week has been very cold, its average temperature having been only 30°—a point 14° below that of freezing water. The following are some of the particulars during the week—Thursday, December 24, was a cold day; its average temperature being 31°. Christmas Day was a fine, but a bitter cold day; the reading of the thermometer did not rise above 30° all the day, and at night it sank to 25°. During a part of the day a keen east wind was blowing; since that time the weather has been uniformly cold. On Monday morning, at seven o'clock, the lowest reading occurred during the week—viz., 21°. The reading of the barometer has increased rapidly since our previous notice. On Christmas Day it had risen to 29.7 inches, and since that time it has increased to 30.6. The barometrical changes have been remarkable during the past fortnight. The following are the extreme thermometrical readings each day:—

Thursday, Dec. 24, the highest reading was 35 deg. the lowest was 29 deg.	
Friday, Dec. 25,	30
Saturday, Dec. 26,	35
Sunday, Dec. 27,	36
Monday, Dec. 28,	36
Tuesday, Dec. 29,	38
Wednesday, Dec. 30,	38

Blackheath, Dec. 31, 1846.

P.S. The reading of the thermometer this morning at eight o'clock was as low as 18°.

EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY DINNER.—On Thursday, upwards of 1700 persons connected with the various departments of the Eastern Counties Line, were entertained by the Directors, in a vast shed, fitted for the occasion, at the Stratford Station. The Chair was ably filled by D. Waddington, Esq. The health of Mr. Hudson was drunk with great enthusiasm; and, after several other toasts, the vast party rose from the table, and were joined by their wives and families, who had partaken of tea and coffee, and dancing was then commenced with great spirit.

ARISTOCRATIC MARRIAGE.—On Monday, Mr. P.W.S. Miles, M.P., for Bristol, was married, at Guernsey, to one of the daughters of Major-Gen. W.F.P. Napier. The next morning the newly-wedded pair left Guernsey for France.

POSTSCRIPT.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE QUEEN'S NEW YEAR'S GIFTS TO THE POOR OF WINDSOR.

WINDSOR, Friday Evening.

Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by the Royal Family, walked from the Castle to the New Riding School, in the Home Park, between nine and ten o'clock this morning, to witness the interesting ceremony of the presentation of the Royal bounty to upwards of seven hundred of the poor of Windsor, and also the poor of the parish of Clewer residing within the limits of the borough. The Queen and the Prince were also accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess, Prince George, and Princess Mary of Cambridge, his Serene Highness the Prince Frederic of Hesse, the Earl and Countess of Lincoln, Lady Caroline Leveson Gower, and the other distinguished visitors at the Castle.

Nearly five hundred families were each supplied with meat, bread, and plum pudding, and one hundred weight of coals. One hundred and forty pairs of blankets were also given away, besides a liberal supply of warm winter cloaks and flannel. Several sacks of potatoes were likewise included in the Royal gifts to the poor.

At the conclusion of the interesting proceedings, which occupied about an hour and a half, the Queen and the Prince Consort, with their Royal and distinguished visitors, and their attendants, returned to the Castle.

Covers were laid this evening for thirty-two.

The band of the Scots Fusilier Guards performed during the banquet. During the evening, Monsieur Brasseur, Professor of the French language at King's College, London, had the honour of reading before her Majesty, the Prince Consort, and their illustrious guests, Racine's tragedy of "Athalie." Her Majesty's private band sustained the principal portion of the instrumental music, assisted by the trumpets and trombones from the band of the First Life Guards. Several members of the Philharmonic Society also assisted at the performance. The three principal vocalists were Miss Kirkham, Miss Duval, and Miss Morgan. The Chorus consisted of between thirty and forty voices. The performances lasted upwards of two hours.

STATE OF IRELAND.

Our latest news from Ireland is of a very melancholy character. The *Mayo Constitution* publishes accounts of seven deaths from starvation within ten days.

ANOTHER MURDER.—On the morning of the 22nd ult., as the servant-man of Mr. Nichol, of Appletree, in the neighbourhood of Ballymena, was proceeding along the Randalstown-road, his attention was attracted by the shawl and cap of a woman lying in a field adjoining the road. Having alighted from his master's cart, he found the body of a female, having her throat most dreadfully cut, nearly to the severing of her head from her body. The body of the unfortunate girl has been identified; and there is a man in custody, charged with the murder.

FATAL CONFLICT WITH THE POLICE.—On Saturday night the police, four in number, stationed in the parish of Kilrosney, in the county of Waterford (having a warrant against a most notoriously bad character of the name of Coghlan, for a murder committed that night two years in the parish of Rathormac), proceeded to a house in the village of Garraun, where it was suspected Coghlan was spending the night at card-playing. On the police entering the house, the candle was quenched by one of those inside, and a most frightful conflict took place between the police and card-players, headed and encouraged by Coghlan. The police, having the worst of it inside, left the house much hurt; but Coghlan and another man, named Mooney, a very bad character, followed the police, who, it is supposed in self-defence, turned on the unfortunate fellows, and shot both dead.

THE DESTRUCTION OF IRONGATE WHARF.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

It is now believed that the fire originated in the top floor of the wharf, and was occasioned by the ignition of hemp and cotton waste, which were stowed there from a cargo in the course of being unladen from the *Hawk*, of Montrose, one of what are called the "clipper" schooners, which were constructed seven or eight years ago, with the special view of obtaining speed, in order to compete with the steam-boats plying between London and Dundee, Montrose, and Aberdeen. The hemp and cotton waste were, it appears, in a damp state when unloaded, and on being stowed away in a hot part of the building, almost instantaneously ignited.

Next to the wharf premises is a private dwelling-house, which has been entirely destroyed, as would also the Marquis of Granby public house, but for the immediate and energetic exertions of the men connected with the wharf and docks.

Mr. Downing, the landlord of the Marquis of Granby, erected in the course of the last summer, at an expense of about £1000, a strong party-wall between his dwelling and the private house standing between him and the wharfs, and to the thickness of this wall may be attributed the arresting of the progress of the flames. The Marquis of Granby became ignited on the roof, but, from the exertions of the men of the dock and wharf, the progress of the fire was obstructed, and the adjoining premises saved.

The whole of the wharfs have been completely destroyed and reduced to a mere heap of ruins. Nothing whatever has been saved except a bale or two of leather and a few trifling things not worth mentioning. The adjoining private house has also been completely gutted, but the walls in front are still standing. The *Hawk*, clipper schooner, has been all but destroyed above the cut-water, but the hull is otherwise uninjured. The rigging and a part of the gear on and about the deck and bulwarks of the *Busy* have been destroyed, but the mast is standing, and no injury whatever has been received by the hull.

Subjoined is a copy of Mr. Superintendent Braidwood's official report of the damage done by this disastrous event:—Dec. 31, 1846, Three, P.M.: A fire broke out in Irongate Wharf, Tower, the property of Mr. C. R. Coleman, wharfinger. The cause of fire unknown. The building belonged to the St. Katherine Dock Company, and the insurances at present are unknown. The premises are burned down.—Lower East Smithfield: Mr. Crocker, part of roof, staircases, and upper floors burned, and rest of house considerably damaged by fire and water.—Lower East Smithfield: Joshua Downing, victualler, Marquis of Granby, the building and contents considerably damaged by water and removal. Insured in the Licensed Victuallers' Office.—The water-side along Irongate Stairs: the sloop *Busy*—the vessel and cargo severely damaged by fire—insurance unknown. The schooner *Hawk* similarly damaged—insurance unknown. The following engines attended at the fire in the Dockyard:—The Tower and the parish ones, with 14 land engines of the Brigade, the two floats, and the West of England.

THE BLACKBURN, CLITHEROE, AND NORTH-WESTERN JUNCTION RAILWAY.—On Wednesday the cutting of the first turf of this railway took place at Clitheroe, about five miles from Blackburn. A great number of gentlemen, in addition to the directors and shareholders in the line, were present on the occasion. The introduction of a railway into this locality was ushered in by the most lively feelings of applause in the district around. The bells of the surrounding villages, including Whaller, Clitheroe, and other places, rang merry peals in honour of the event. The ceremony was performed by the youthful Lord Ribblesdale (eighteen years of age), who cut the turf, and wheeled it to some distance from the spot. He expressed himself in the most favourable terms on the merits of the line, and immediately afterwards the procession returned to Clitheroe, where a cold collation was provided, at which the health of the youthful peer was warmly drunk. Lord Ribblesdale returned thanks, and the company separated.

DEATH OF LORD ROLLO.—We regret to record the death of Lord Rollo, which took place in Edinburgh, on Thursday last. He is succeeded in his title and estates by his eldest son, William, Master of Rollo. The deceased Lord was one of the sixteen Representative Peers of Scotland in Parliament—having been elected on the demise of the late Lord Gray.

DEATH OF SIR FRANCIS WOOD, BART.—We regret to hear that intelligence has been received of the death of Sir Francis Wood, Bart., father of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, at his seat, Hickleton Hall, near Doncaster.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

Our latest letters from Paris state that the cold was unusually intense, although the weather was otherwise fair. At six o'clock on Tuesday morning the thermometer was 13 degrees below the freezing point, and, even at noon, it was still 8 degrees below it.

Lord Normanby had an interview with M. Guizot on Wednesday afternoon, at which M. Guizot assured his Excellency that the Pope's Nuncio had, at the especial instance of the King and the Government, renounced the intention of making an allusion to the Montpensier marriage in the diplomatic address on Friday.

The King and Queen of the Belgians left Paris on Wednesday morning for Brussels. It was said that the King would visit Paris again before his intended visit to London.

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

We have received Cape papers to the 25th of October. The accounts from the frontier are far from satisfactory, the Kaffirs still committing their petty depredations on the cattle and other property of the settlers with comparative impunity. The papers contain the details of the Kaffir depredations, and what is most surprising is that they continue to be committed within a mile or two of Graham's Town. There is no charge made against the regular troops for want of vigilance, but there are pretty broad insinuations that they look upon the service as inglorious, and require more energetic stimulants in order to pursue half-naked savages into the bush.

The Kaffirs were said to have become much dispirited, so that it was believed the war might be speedily terminated, by a combined movement on all points. This, however, could not be undertaken; for, in the absence of means of transit, it was impossible to conduct military operations on an extended scale. To remedy such a state of things, the commissariat department was actively engaged, hurrying mules, horses, light waggons, and other modes of transit to the frontier.

The ship *Catherine* had been wrecked in Waterloo Bay; crew saved.

THE AMBERGATE RAILWAY.—His Grace the Duke of Rutland will cut the first turf on this line early in the ensuing week. The turf will be cut at Bottesfield, near Nottingham.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF LIFE FROM FIRE.—No less than nine persons were rescued from fire on the 24th ult., by means of the fire-escapes used by this Society. The fire took place at No. 20, Edward-street, Portland-place. The interior of the house was being rapidly consumed, and great confusion prevailed, when the Conductor (George Bossey), with the help of the police, assisted five persons and an infant down the escape-ladder. Three other persons were also rescued from the back of the house by means of the short ladder.

THE BALANCE OF POWER.

A NEW SONG TO A VERY ANCIENT TUNE.

"Balancez donc, mes enfans! Balancez!"

The French Dancing Master.

Great Nemesis! land we the world that we live in,
Where perjury smiles 'neath an Emperor's plume;
Where treaties and oaths are forgot—and forgiven;
Where Liberty weaves at Penelope's loom;
Where the Court of the Gaul must reopen the ball
Of Diplomacy's perfidies canny and cool.
Then flies in a fuss, when the Hun or the Russ
May deem it convenient to follow the rule;

Allons donc! Call Truth from her dwelling Artesian,
Wind up the loss with all delicate speed,
Ask her whose faith has eclips'd the Phœnician?
Which is "perfidie" in this hour of our need?
She'll say Count Bresson has become quite the *ton*,
Yet Nicholas knows very well "the sweet South,"
That the Duc de Bordeaux is not yet quite *de trop*,
France gave him the sack—Spain has opened its mouth!

A truce, then, with all thy fine treaties, Vienna!
With Utrecht, Verona, and Puffendorf's puff;
No Scovolas, now a days, menace Porsenna,
And Russia's a customer ready and rough.
The Treaty long since to the four winds was scatter'd
When Belgium and Greece independent became;
And though the last rampart of Poland is shatter'd;
Bah! 'tis but a pawn won for tyranny's game.

Your Balance of Power is a flimsy chimæra;
It never existed—it ne'er can exist—
From Moscow to Rome, from Pekin to Madeira,
The sword in the scale gives the balance a twist.
Still might is not right; and another Camillus
May rise to establish that dogma again!
Meanwhile, in the tactics of peace let us drill us,
And love the Cracovienne's beautiful strain.

COUNTRY NEWS.

REPRESENTATION OF CAMBRIDGE.—The Hon. W. F. Campbell, eldest son of Lord Campbell, and a member of Trinity College, Cambridge, is to be the Whig candidate, in conjunction with Mr. Adair, for the representation of the town of Cambridge.

NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE ELECTION.—There is no longer any doubt that the Whig candidate (Sir M. J. Cholmeley), who has at length come forward to succeed Lord Worsley in the representation of the Lindsey division of this county, will be unopposed.

ELECTION FOR MANCHESTER.—On Monday night Mr. Bright addressed a meeting of the electors of the Ardwick district, at the Shakespeare Inn. The room was very crowded. Mr. Henry Rawson was called to the chair, and said the nomination of Mr. Bright by the Reform Association had been confirmed by a great general meeting of the electors, and by eleven district meetings, and their selection of a candidate thus endorsed must of necessity exercise a powerful influence on the result of the election, come when it might. Mr. Bright then spoke for upwards of an hour, and, in the course of his address, said he had been charged with inconsistency in now coming forward as a party candidate, after so frequently, as an advocate of League principles, advising the abandonment of political cries. But this was not an honest version of what he had said. Both Mr. Cobden and himself, in 1842, when their trade was almost annihilated, called upon the people of these districts to abandon party cries and family nicknames, and to unite in driving the common enemy from their doors; but they never imagined that the agitation for other great principles of reform was to cease afterwards. What a libel upon the men who had fought and suffered for those principles for forty or fifty years past to suppose so. The same broad line of demarcation existed between parties now as ever.—The hon. gentleman was loudly cheered throughout his speech; and a resolution was carried unanimously approving of his nomination.

AGITATION FOR THE REPEAL OF THE MALT-TAX.—The agitation amongst the farmers for the repeal of the malt-tax has already commenced in Lincolnshire and the neighbouring counties. On Monday last a meeting was held at Oakham, in Rutlandshire, and at Spilsby, in Lincolnshire, when resolutions in favour of the repeal of the malt-tax were adopted. On Thursday, a meeting was held at Brigg, Lincolnshire, and meetings are about to take place at Gainsborough and at Lincoln, for the same purpose.

STATE OF BIRMINGHAM.—A letter from Birmingham says: "The weather in the Midland district has been very severe. Provisions are fast rising. Potatoes in Birmingham, are now selling at from 1s. 8d. to 2s. per peck. Bread is also advancing."

PRIMROSES AT CHRISTMAS.—On the 26th of last February, Mr. Ottywill, of Ipswich, had four primrose plants from the garden of the late Thomas Clarkson, Esq., which have remained in blossom up to the present time, notwithstanding the hot summer, and the late severe frosts.

IRELAND.

THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—The Hon. Cecil Lawless, the son of Lord Cloncurry, presided over the meeting of the Repeal Association on Monday. He strongly denounced the Union, and recalled to mind Lord Byron's similitude, that it was the union of the shark and his prey. Mr. O'Connell's speech consisted chiefly of a lamentation over the existing state of distress in Ireland. He said that something must be done on a grand scale, or the people would perish in myriads. After ridiculing and abusing Mr. Smith O'Brien, Mr. O'Connell said it was true that the Repeal rent had fallen, but after the crisis had passed the people would contribute as heretofore; and the agitation should be carried on till success crowned their efforts. He sat down amid loud cheers. The amount of the rent for the week was £57 7s. 4d.

STATE OF ROSCOMMON.—Coroner's inquests were held on the bodies of three men in the course of last week; and, from the evidence adduced, it was fully proved that the wretched creatures had died from absolute hunger. In consequence of the continuance of outrage and robbery, the magistrates of the county have made an application for an additional police force to be stationed in the barony of Boyle. No man can count on the possession of his sheep or cattle for a single night.

FOOD RIOT IN KERRY.—Three hundred men in one body attacked the Relief Committee's stores, at Kilgorglin, on Monday last, and one member of the Relief Committee, the Rev. Mr. De Moleyn, a magistrate, seemed particularly obnoxious to the multitude. Fortunately for that gentleman, and for the public peace, the police kept the people at bay until further assistance arrived, and dispersed the rioters without doing any serious mischief. The cause of the attack was the stoppage of the public works in the neighbourhood the day previous. But still it is most extraordinary why Mr. De Moleyn should have been selected; for up to that time he was most justly popular. He exerted himself with Father Owen most unremittently at the Presentment Sessions to obtain large grants for the district, and did obtain them. It can only be accounted for by the desperate circumstances of the people.

MURDER OF A SISTER.—The *Cork Examiner* records the brutal murder of a sister by a man named Patrick Galway, in that city, on Sunday morning. The act appears to have been committed by the culprit in a moody spirit of revenge, on some very slight provocation. The criminal has been arrested, and remanded until the result of the Coroner's inquest be known.

DEATH OF GENERAL J. GRANBY CLAY, K.C.—The above gallant and venerable field-officer died a few days since, at his residence, in Exeter. The deceased general was in his eightieth year, and had been sixty-four years in the army.

A ROYAL BOUQUET DE GIBIER.—A present extraordinary to the King and Queen of the French was forwarded from London to Paris on the 21st December, by M. Soyer, of the Reform Club, and was presented to their Majesties on the 24th, in the morning, at the Palace of the Tuilleries. Their Majesties were delighted with the novelty, and, after a long examination, the King ordered it to be carried to the apartments of her Majesty the Queen of the Belgians, who was exceedingly pleased with it, and afterwards the whole of the Royal Family was summoned to see this bouquet. It was then, by the orders of his Majesty, carried by two gentlemen porters to the Council of Ministers then sitting at the Tuilleries. It is reported that his Majesty intends to have a similar bouquet carved in wood, for ornamenting the Grand sideboard of the banqueting-hall of the palace. The height of the bouquet is about ten feet, and wide in proportion. The frame is richly covered with holly, laurel, mistletoe, and evergreens, with a great variety of winter flowers. There were twenty-two head of game, consisting of larks, snipes, woodcocks, black plovers, teal, French and English partridges, grouse, wild geese, wild ducks, black cocks, pheasants, a hare, and golden plovers; the interstices were lightly filled with wheat and oats, the whole ornamented with tri-coloured ribbons and small flags at the top; and fancy birds of beautiful plumage were spread in every part of this magnificent nosegay.

A LONDON FOG.

ALL who are versed in our metropolitan meteorology are acquainted with those periodical visitors—"London Fogs," a dense specimen of which, by the way, was witnessed on Thursday, the last day of "dark December."

The half million of blazing coal-fires contribute the fuliginous matter, which, mingling with the vapour, produces that foggy darkness, which Londoners not inaptly term "awful." Sometimes, it is of a bottle-green colour; but, if the barometer rise, it will either totally disappear, or change into a white mist. At other times, it is of the colour of *pea-soup*, in the midst of which the street gas appears like the pin-head lamps of old. The latter is, perhaps, the genuine "London Fog," which but too sensibly affects the organs of respiration; and a Scotch physician has asked, "if a person require half a gallon of pure air per minute, how many gallons of this foul atmosphere must he, as it were, have filtered by his lungs in the course of a day?" The "tattle of the whole" must be fearful, indeed.



SKATING.

THE SKATING SEASON.

Oh! jolly Van Frost has arrived just in town
From the shores of the Zuyder Zee,
To furnish the features of gentle and clown,
And to bid the blood circulate free.
The fish of the season, a prime pair of skates,
He brought, with a flask of Schiedam,
Then off to the Park, where you'll find him till dar
Cutting a nice diagram.

The Serpentine's ice he skims o'er in a trice,
And laughs at th' Humanity's drags;
He cuts the spread eagle—an elephant—beagle,
And beats all our skaters to rags.
Let's welcome his reign to the chrystalliz'd plain,
For his merits are quite manifold:
Our chilblains he switches, and saves the poor fishes
From dying through pitiless cold.

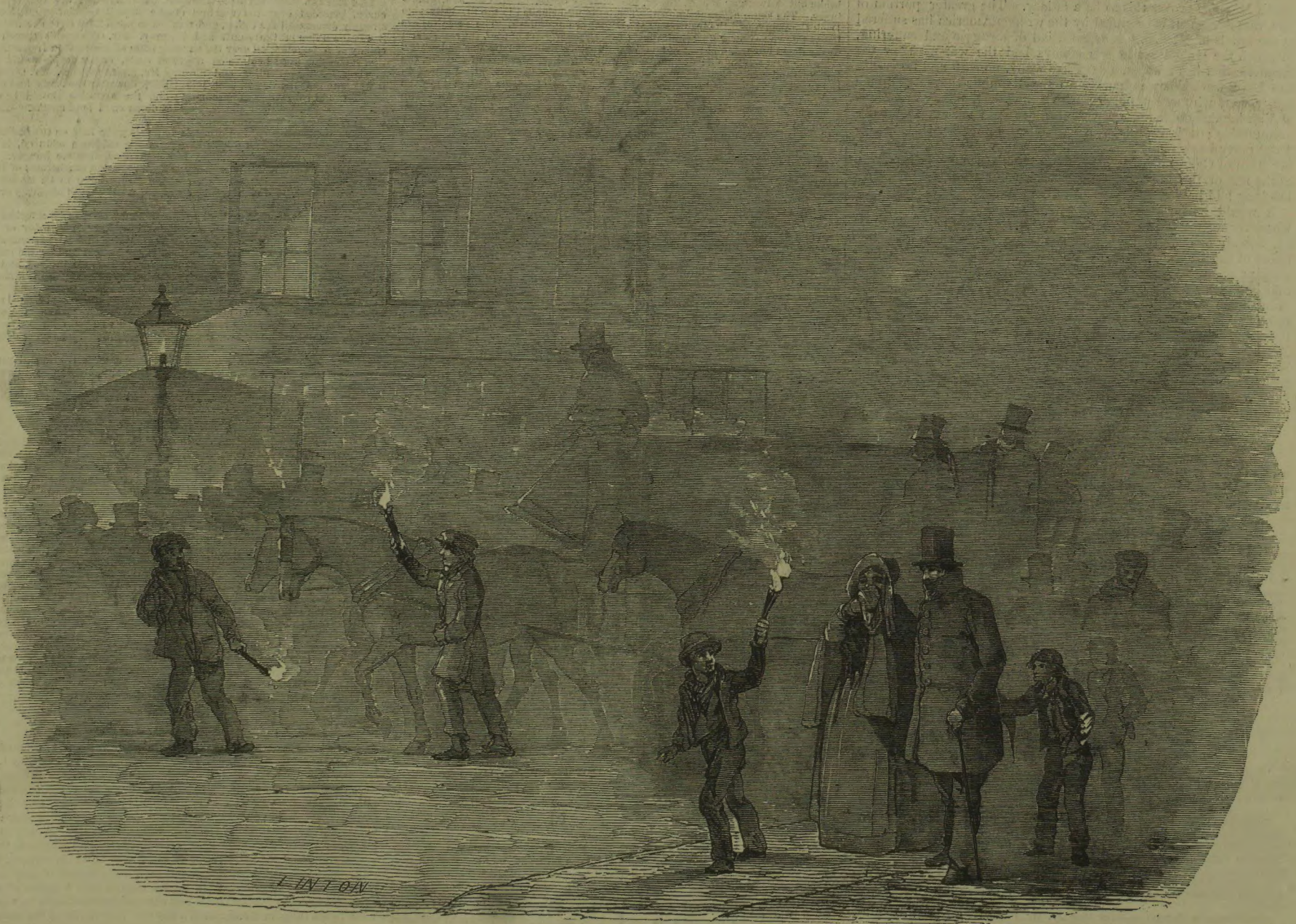
Van Frost is a conqueror, too, in his way,
Bear witness, Napoléon!
The bravest and mightiest shrank at his sway,
When empires were lost and won.
Mankind's elite he compelled to retreat,
Without toes to their feet, and sans noses,
For spanking Van Frost in himself was a host,
As history clearly discloses.

The shallowest waters are soonest congeal'd
As meanness is chill'd at misfortune;
But who to Old England has ever appeal'd
In vain, when distress might importune?
Then well may she skate over Time's broad domain
Without a faux pas or a blunder;
In frost or in thaw, over land, over main,
May her gallant soul never strike under.

Sometimes, the Fog is caused by a very ordinary accident—a change of wind—which may be accounted for as follows:

"The west wind carries the smoke of the City to the eastward in a long train, extending to the distance of twenty or thirty miles; as may be seen in a clear day, by any person on an eminence five or six miles from the City, and looking across in the direction of the wind; say from Harrow-on-the-Hill, for instance. In this case, suppose the wind to change suddenly to the east, the great body of smoke will be brought back in an accumulated mass, and, as this repasses the City, augmented by the clouds of smoke from every fire therein, it causes the murky darkness alluded to. By accurate observation of the height of the Fog, relatively with the higher edifices, whose elevation is known, it has been ascertained that the Fogs of London never rise more than from 200 to 240 feet above the same level. Hence, the air of the more elevated environs of the Metropolis is celebrated for its pure and invigorating qualities, being placed above the Fogs of the Plain, and removed from smoky and contaminated atmosphere."

Be the cause whatever it may, our artist, Mr. Duncan, has produced a very clever picture from anything but a clear subject; and, it is one of the characteristics of the climatology of London which merits this graphic illustration.



A LONDON FOG.—DRAWN BY DUNCAN.



BRINGING IN THE NEW YEAR.—DRAWN BY WILLIAM HARVEY.

THE BRINGING IN OF THE NEW YEAR.

DRAWN BY HARVEY.

God's benison beam o'er the Year
Now cradled in by hoary Time;
May Earth resume her pristine cheer,
And progress on her path sublime!
Too darkly glooms bleak Winter's frown,
Yet Ceres will not cast aside
Her sickle fair and glorious crown—
Bright blazon of Britannia's pride.

God's benison direct the sail
Whose wings in freedom are unfurled;
Whose pennants brave proclaim the tale
That men are brethren o'er the world:
That Heaven's best high-road is the Sea,
Fore-typed by Him who walk'd thereon—
That Man and Man were meant to be
Brothers beloved, as Son to Son.

God's blessing on our native loom,
Which still triumphantly competes
With lands that never felt the doom
Of battling after dire defeats.
But the great Cause, the true and just,
Sooner or later shall prevail;
Struck to the earth is Conquest's lust—
Peace shall be Freedom's coat of mail.

Then welcome we with trustful hearts
The cradled Year of Forty-Seven;
The Seasons—Agriculture—Arts,
Smile o'er the nascent child of Heaven.
Let Perfidy shrink in its den—
Fair Play shall aye be Britain's game;
With hearts of Oak, and pluck of Men,
We scarcely shall disgrace her fame.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

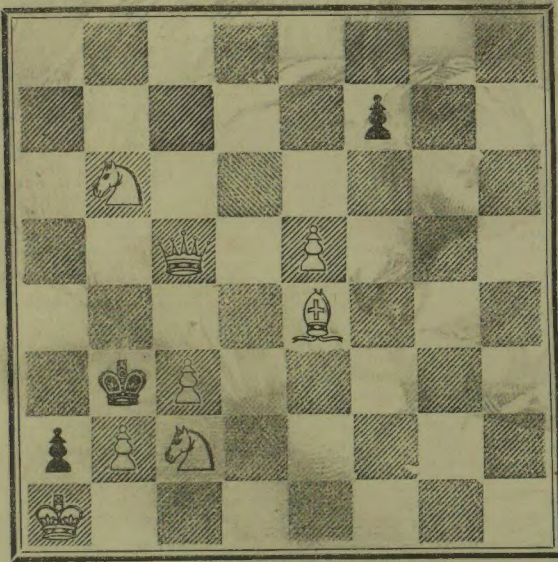
- "B. T."—You cannot Castle while in check.
 "S. J. S."—Halted.—Begin the announced New Series of the "Chess-Player's Chronicle," obtainable, weekly, through any Newsdealer or Bookseller.
 "S. O. H. C."—Thanks. Are you sure the mate cannot be effected in less than the stipulated number of moves?
 "Sopraccitta."—Enigma No. 95, in our last, can be solved, as you say, in three moves.
 "J. B. T."—The New Chess work will form one of the Volumes in "Bohn's Scientific Library," price 5s. each, and will be published early in the spring. There appears to be some misplacement of the pieces in the Problem mentioned, which will be probably explained when the solution is published.
 "C. F."—A. L.—All positions intended for publication should be subjected to rigid and frequent examination before they are sent to us. Without this, they are utterly valueless.
 "G. W. G." must have the goodness to send the Problem of which he asks the solution.
 "T. L."—Horncastle.—We believe your emendations are correct.
 "Plo."—Clonmel.—Your solutions of the Enigmas are right, but you have failed in No. 152.
 "A. Lover of Chess."—You are in error. A Pawn having reached his eighth square is entitled to the rank of a capital piece, and must be exchanged for one before either Player makes another move. In every Problem where the mate is to be given with a Pawn, it must be done before the Pawn reaches his eighth or "Queening" square.
 Solutions by "T. L. K.," "Sopraccitta," "T. R.," "G. A. H.," "Badmansir," "G. H.," and "Leyton," are correct. Those by "M. P.," "G. W. G.," "D. B.," "F. R. S.," and "Stultus," are wrong.

PROBLEM NO. 154.

Translated from the Sanscrit by Trevangacharya Shastree, and hitherto unpublished in England.

In this position, the player of the White men engaged to give check-mate in three moves with a Pawn, or to compel Black to checkmate him with a Pawn in five moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

Lively Game between Mr. Horwitz and an Amateur, Mr. H. giving his Queen's Rook, which must be removed from the Board.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|------------------------|------------------|
| WHITE (Mr. H.) | BLACK (Amateur.) | WHITE (Mr. H.) | BLACK (Amateur.) |
| 1. K P two | K P two | 15. Q B to Kt 4th | K Kt to K 2nd |
| 2. K B P two | P takes P | 16. Kt takes Kt | P takes B |
| 3. K B to Q B 4th | Q checks | 17. Q Kt to Q 5th | Q to K Kt sq |
| 4. K to B sq | K Kt P two | 18. Q Kt to B 7th (ch) | K to Q sq |
| 5. Q Kt to B 3rd | Q B P one | 19. Kt takes R | Q Kt to R 3rd |
| 6. Q P two | K B to K Kt 2nd | 20. Q R P one | B to B sq |
| 7. K Kt P one | P takes P | 21. Q B to R 5th (ch) | K to R sq |
| 8. K to Kt 2nd | Q to R 3rd | 22. Q P one | Kt takes Q |
| 9. P takes P | Q to her 3rd | 23. Kt to K R 4th | Q Kt to B 4th |
| 10. K Kt to B 3rd | Q to Kt 5th | 24. Q P one | Kt takes Q |
| 11. Q to her 3rd | Q Kt P two | 25. Kt to Q B 7th (ch) | K to Q sq |
| 12. B to Kt 3rd | Q R P two | 26. Kt to Q 5th (ch) | K to K sq |
| 13. Q B to Q 2nd | Q R P one | 27. Kt to K B 6th, | |
| 14. Q Kt to Q 5th | Q to K B sq | | mate. |

Entertaining skirmish between Mr. Harwitz and Mr. W. P.—g, one of the most brilliant players of the day.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| WHITE (Mr. W. P.) | BLACK (Mr. H.) | WHITE (Mr. W. P.) | BLACK (Mr. H.) |
| 1. K P two | Q P two | 14. K to B sq | R to Q 3rd |
| 2. P takes P | K Kt to B 3rd | 15. Q to Kt 3rd | Q B to his 3rd |
| 3. B to Q Kt 5th (ch) | B to Q 2nd | 16. Kt to K 5th | B to Q 4th |
| 4. B to Q B 4th | Q Kt P two (a) | 17. Q B P two | P takes P (in passing) |
| 5. B to Q Kt 3rd | Q R P two | 18. Q takes P | Q Kt to B 3rd |
| 6. Q R P two | Q Kt P one | 19. Kt to R 3rd | K P one |
| 7. K Kt to B 3rd | Q B to K Kt 5th | 20. Q P one | Q Kt to R 5th |
| 8. Q to K 2nd | Kt takes P | 21. Q Kt to his 5th | Kt takes K Kt |
| 9. Q to her Kt 5th (ch) | Q B P one | 22. Q takes Kt | R to Q 2nd |
| 10. Q to Kt 7th | R to R 3rd | 23. Q B to K Kt 5th | B takes K Kt P |
| 11. B takes Kt | P takes B | | (ch) |
| 12. B to Kt 5th (ch) | B to Q 2nd | 24. K to Kt sq | K B P one |
| 13. Q takes Q P | R to K 3rd (ch) | 25. Q takes K P (ch) | And Black resigns |

(a) The opening of Q P against K P has lately been brought into vogue in Germany by its successful adoption by Mr. Heyebrandt, and the leading moves of the present game, both in attack and defence, will be found in an instructive article on this subject, which appeared in the "Berlin Schachzeitung," 7th September, subsequently translated for the new series of the "Chess Player's Chronicle."

ANOTHER GAME BETWEEN THE SAME OPPONENTS.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| BLACK (Mr. H.) | WHITE (Mr. W. P.) | BLACK (Mr. H.) | WHITE (Mr. W. P.) |
| 1. K P two | K P two | 20. B takes doubled P | Kt to K 4th |
| 2. K Kt to B 3rd | Q Kt to B 3rd | 21. B to Q Kt sq | Q to R 4th |
| 3. Q P two | P takes P | 22. Q B P one | K B P one |
| 4. K B to Q B 4th | K B to Q B 4th | 23. Q to her 4th | Q Kt P one |
| 5. Q B P one | P to Q 6th | 24. Q R P one | Q R to K 2nd (b) |
| 6. Q Kt P two | B to Q Kt 3rd | 25. B to Q B 2nd (c) | Q to K B 2nd |
| 7. Q Kt P one | Q to K 2nd | 26. B to Q Kt 3rd | K R P two |
| 8. Castles (a) | Kt to K 4th | 27. Kt to K B 3rd | Kt takes Kt (ch) |
| 9. Kt takes Kt | Q takes Kt | 28. K R takes Kt | K R to K sq |
| 10. Q to her Kt 3rd | Q to K B 3rd | 29. K R P one | K to R 3rd |
| 11. Q R P two | Q P one | 30. Q to her 3rd | K to R 3rd |
| 12. Q B to K 3rd | Q to K 3rd | 31. Q to her B 3rd | K R to K B sq |
| 13. Q Kt to Q 2nd | K Kt to K 2nd | 32. K to R 2nd | Q to K sq |
| 14. Q R P one | K B takes Q B | 33. Q to K sq (d) | B to K B 2nd |
| 15. K B P takes B | Q to K Kt 3rd | 34. K Kt P two | R takes K P |
| 16. K R to B 3rd | Castles on K's side | 35. Q to K R 4th | Q to K 4th (ch) |
| 17. K R to Kt 3rd | Q to K R 3rd | 36. K to R sq | B to K 3rd |
| 18. Q R to K B sq | Q R to K sq | 37. R to K B 5th | |
| 19. Q to Q Kt 2nd | Kt to K Kt 3rd | | And wins. |

- (a) Both attack and defence are move for move the same as in the second game of the last match between Mr. Staunton and Mr. Harwitz.
 (b) This portion of the game is conducted with remarkable attention and ability.
 (c) For the purpose of dislodging the adverse Queen from her present position.
 (d) The terminating moves on Black's side are marked by the usual vigour and precision of Mr. Harwitz's best play.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. 153.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|
| WHITE. | BLACK. |
| 1. Kt to K R 6th | K to his 4th |
| 2. Q B to his sq | K to Q 4th, or (a) |
| 3. Q B to Q Kt 2nd | K to his 4th |
| 4. K to B 4th (discovering check) | |

(a) 2. P to K 6th

3. K to B 4th, and mates next move.

CHESS ENIGMAS.*

No. 97.

- | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------|
| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
| K at his R 2nd | K at his R 2nd | Ps at K R 3rd, K | Ps at K R 3rd, K Kt |
| Q at K B 4th | Q at her sq | B 5th, K 5th, Q | 2nd, K B 2nd, Q |
| R at K Kt sq | R at K Kt sq | Kt 2nd, and QR | B 2nd, Q Kt 2nd |
| R at K Kt 3rd | R at K sq | 2nd and 3rd | and 3rd |
| B at Q B 2nd | B at Q B 3rd | White to play, and mate in six moves. | |
| | Kt at Q B 4th | | |

No. 98.—By ANDERSEN.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|--|---------------------|
| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
| K at K R 6th | K at Q sq | K at Q Kt 2nd | K at Q R 5th |
| R at Q B 2nd | B at K Kt 7th | B at Q B 6th | Kt at Q B 4th |
| R at K 5th | Kt at Q B 8th | Kt at K 4th | Ps at Q 3d and 5th, |
| Kt at Q B 3rd | Ps at Q 2nd, K B | Ps at Q 2nd and Q | Q Kt 4th, and Q |
| Ps at K B 6th, and | 2nd, and K R 5th | R 3rd | R 4th |
| K Kt 4th | | White playing first, mates in three moves. | |

* In the Enigma No. 94, in our last, Black King's Pawn should stand on King's 5th, instead of his 4th square.

AN ADVENTURE ON THE ICE.

BY HEINRICH FICK.

SKATING is allowed by all the "initiated" to be a most delightful, exhilarating exercise, and, at the same time, most conducive to health, in a twofold import, as giving tone to the mind as well as the body; and no one who has ever tasted its thrilling enjoyment will give it up without regret; but, to most of them, this sport of their boyhood will continue a cheerful companion through their later lives, which it will often cheer and revive with the mimic glow of days gone by. Having ever been a passionate votary of the gentle craft, I indulged in this pastime to my heart's content, in the cold winter of 1829-30, which I passed in Brussels. After having paid ice-visits to the greater part of Holland and Friesland, on the frozen rivers and canals, which spread over the whole country in all directions, like a spider's web, I arranged my occupations in Brussels in a manner so as to be at liberty by two o'clock in the afternoon, at which time I skated regularly every day down the canal which unites that city with the Scheldt, and is about eight leagues in length; a distance which I generally cleared in an hour and a quarter, or an hour and a half, provided the wind was fair. At the canal's mouth I always crossed over the Scheldt to Boom, a small ship-building town, where dinner was regularly waiting for me at the inn, at a certain hour—a meal which I relished wonderfully after the performance of my arduous task. Being recruited by good cheer and some rest, I generally set out after nightfall on my return home by the same way, with a lighted torch in hand. Not meeting with a suitable companion to match my never-equalled speed, it always fell to my lot to go by myself. At length, thawing weather set in, and softened the ice to such a degree, that in order to prolong my sport, I made shift to substitute for the metal of my skates a pair of polished bones of a broader edge, that would not cut so deep in the ice, and help me better on. By means of this contrivance, I continued my solitary excursions, as the only skater left, like a belated swallow, for some time longer. A few days before my last run, the weather had become very mild and rainy—pools of water began to appear here and there on my course, which often forced me to a circuitous route. I arrived, however, at Boom at last, assisted by a moaning hollow wind, partly in my favour. When I had left the inn, and was putting on my skates on the Scheldt, the idea occurred to me that I would avail myself of this soon-vanishing medium of an ice-road, to pay a visit to Anvers, some leagues further down the river; a road which I had been told was practicable a couple of days before, nearly in its whole extent. An inhabitant of Boom assured me that, coming along the river, the same morning, he had seen the ice entire and safe. Upon this information, I set off with a blazing torch in hand, always keeping in the middle of the river. Within about half an hour's time, the wind had increased to a furious gale, accompanied by snow and driving sleet, which annoyed me very much. Still I kept on. Presently I arrived at some crevices in the ice, which I cleared with ease; others followed in quick succession, increasing in yawning width, until, at last, one mighty leap across a crevice of more than two feet wide, made me alight at the opposite side on an oblong flake of ice, about 12 feet by 10 feet, which was impelled some feet onwards by the impetus of my weight, until it came in contact with other pieces. In the first surprise I dropped my torch, which was immediately extinguished in the water flowing across, and I was thus left in utter darkness, under a sky covered with dark tempest clouds, that shrouded the feeble light of the new moon entirely from my sight; and it was, perhaps, well that this was the case; for, if the full extent of my awful, desperate situation had burst upon me all at once, it is possible despair might have paralysed my subsequent efforts for safety. Most fortunately, I recovered an ice-stick, six or seven feet long, with a strong iron spike at one end, such as they generally carry in Holland for safety in case of accidents, when travelling on the ice. By means of this stick I ascertained the shape and dimensions of my little floating island, took position in centre, and, forcing the stick foot-deep into the ice, which was several feet thick, I clung to it as the only means of saving myself from being washed off by the waves and tide, which had set in with a furious gale, and tossed my brittle vessel to and fro. Merely by the sense of hearing, in the chaotic darkness, I guessed the horrid fact, that I was drifting along amidst masses of floating ice, impelled onwards by the gale and tide, with a deafening roar, that drowned my cries for help, which, even when heard, were, perhaps, supposed to proceed from the opposite shore, the darkness of the night and sleet shutting out all possibility of my being seen. By the continual collisions, my precarious tenement went on crumbling to pieces, and, in proportion as it grew less, my weight forced it deeper into the water; but, fortunately, its vast thickness, of three or four feet, joined to my unceasing desperate efforts with hand and foot to keep it off, prevented its slipping under the other flakes; until, at last, after three to four hours' drifting about, I was washed up to the middle by the waves. Then, with the chilliness of death creeping up to my heart, dark thoughts of despondency flitted, like night-born phantoms, through my maddening brain.

I was just pondering if it were not better to loosen my grasp, and take the plunge at once, than die this horrid, agonising death by inches, when, lo! a dark cloud clove in twain, and through the gap the young moon sent a feeble, but cheering ray from her slender crescent, on the scene of desolation around me. The heavenly light dispelled the shades of black despair; it appeared to me like the rainbow after storm, as a pledge of safety—a bond of union and mercy from my Maker. The gentle beam revived my sinking frame, and darted a more sudden glow through my chilly veins than the more glaring constellation of day ever did before. I hailed the sacred beam, and, mustering all the breath I could recover, I shouted and screamed beyond the roar of the chaos around me, until I was noticed from the shore, and heard my shouts responded to from some moving forms, dimly seen. Now I desecy them more distinctly, right opposite, at the nearest point—now I see them quite plainly: they are half a dozen men, walking cautiously across a ledge of ice still adhering to the shore. They are shoving something very long on before them out into the water. Here are two long ladders, tied together, which are to lead me from the brink of eternity back to life. Now they halloo out to me, in Flemish, to throw myself into the water, and swim for it. I take the plunge—which I could now do with comparative safety, from the ice having partly drifted away, seawards, with the turning tide, and crumbled into smaller size—my strength will hardly keep me buoyant in the water—I arrive near the ladder, and sink exhausted, with the last stroke of my arms I was master of—no more to rise, I thought—no, merciful Heaven! I alight on the very last step of it, some feet deep immersed in the water—I make a convulsive grasp—they pull—I am saved—and sink senseless at my deliverers' feet!

During the late continental wars, when a youth, I was lying on a battle-field, prostrate and wounded—an abandoned, pitiable object of helpless wretchedness, trodden under the horses' hoofs of friend and foe; still, the bright image of my Fatherland's rising star of glory shot a cheering ray, and lighted up the gloom of despondency. But here there was no relieving ray of light; all was sheer, blank, hopeless despair—dark as the raven night, in whose horror-girt jaws I was writhing in agonies of death—a doomed, palpitating prey to destruction! There is, perhaps, no adventure and escape of navigators round the globe, or to the Polar regions, on record, to equal the long-protracted horrors of my situation that night, on yonder flake of ice, the recollection of which has often since haunted and dismayed me in my dreams.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

A Marabout, named Sidi Abdallah, held in great veneration by the native population of Algiers, has just died there, aged 110 years. For twenty years he had not left his house, except to take a bath, and then always by night; and during the same length of time he had not cut his beard or hair. The natives declare that he never beheld a French visage, so that unless by hearsay he could not be aware that Algiers had fallen into the hands of the Christians.

A letter from Homburg states that the Landgrave Gustavus Adolphus Frederick, had published a rescript of the 17th ult., announcing that he had assumed the reins of Government in the place of his late lamented brother, the late Landgrave of Hesse Homburg, and ordering public mourning for three months.

All idea of raising the *Great Britain* steamer is now abandoned. Upwards of 400 proposals were made to the Directors of the Company upon the subject.

Accounts from Bologna of the 15th ult., describe the strong manifestations that have simultaneously taken place in most parts of Italy, on the secular anniversary of the expulsion of the Austrians from Genoa. Rimini Forlì, and, above all, Ravenna, were lighted up, and the people walked through the streets, with banners, crying "Viva Pius IX! Viva Italy!" Some persons have been arrested and sent to Imola. Arrests have also taken place at Modena in consequence of these manifestations. The Duke seems greatly indignant at these demonstrations.

Notwithstanding the heavy expenditure incurred by Mehemet Ali this year by his son Ibrahim Pasha's travels in Europe, and his own visit to Constantinople, his Highness has given the final orders to commence forthwith in the arsenal of Alexandria the construction of a steam-frigate for engines of 500-horse power, which are to be brought out from England.

Some of the recent private letters from Germany represent the deficiency of the potato crops in some of the small states as much greater than was supposed earlier in the season, and the sufferings of the poorer classes as much aggravated by the cold.

Greek papers to the 10th ult. represent brigandage to be as prevalent in Greece as ever. In the village of Drumio, in the province of Corinthia, the steward of the Senator Vlassi and his servant were assassinated on the 29th November, and the house robbed of about 3000 drachmas. A letter from Missolonghi announces that a band of 36 malefactors had completely pillaged the little village of Vato, near Varnaka, after having killed two individuals, and wounded two others.

The last accounts from Syria state that the Turkish Government is rebuilding the sea-wall of St. Jean d'Acre, and when finished it may be said that the entire fortifications have been rebuilt or put in perfect repair since the town was bombarded by the English fleet in 1840. St. Jean d'Acre is the only place throughout Syria capable of offering any resistance to an invading army.

Last week, at Burnley, one of the elephants in Wombwell's menagerie bit off the tail of another. A considerable time elapsed before the bleeding could be stopped; no ill consequence has, however, ensued.

It is estimated that on the yearly supply of the London market—150,000 beasts and 1,500,000 sheep—the saving, by railway conveyance, is £675,000.

A vessel, arrived from Hamburg, has brought, among a variety of other productions, 154 barrels of Horseradish.

A serious financial crisis has declared itself at Vienna, and great anxiety is felt among the commercial classes. A letter from that city of the 15th ult. says that failures are impending on all sides. The limitation of credit by the national bank had begun to produce most alarming consequences. Second rate houses were every day stopping payment, both in Vienna and in the provinces. Nothing like the present condition of things has been known since 1840. The Bourse is deserted and business paralysed.

The Royal Academy of Sciences, at Berlin, has unanimously elected M. Le Verrier, the discoverer of the new planet, to be its corresponding member in the class of physics and mathematics.

The Berlin and Hamburg Railway was thrown open to traffic in its full length on the 15th ult. The first train destined for Berlin quitted the Hamburg station at seven o'clock, a.m.

The *Impartial du Nord* announces the speedy establishment of a great number of new manufactures of beet-root sugar in France. Several are being built in the arrondissement of Lisle, and others in the communes Fresnes, Escaudain, Onnaing, Marly, St. Saulve, and the town of St. Amand.

A Nuremberg journal asserts that Austria and Prussia had positively declined to refer the question of the suppression of the Republic of Cracow to the investigation and decision of an European Congress.

A document has been signed by many of the most eminent City houses, and addressed to Lord Palmerston, calling his Lordship's attention to the existing state of affairs arising out of the blockade of Buenos Ayres and other ports in the River Plate.

A letter from Pernambuco mentions the discovery of a conspiracy among the blacks to raise that city into an independent state.

It appears that the late Right Hon. Thomas Grenville, by a codicil to his will, cancelled his bequest of his library to the Duke of Buckingham, and has left it to the British Museum.

The German journals contain accounts of heavy falls of snow in that country. Between Aix-la-Chapelle and Cologne trains stopped running on the 19th ult. In the tunnel beyond Düren two or three engines were buried in the snow, and 300 men were employed in clearing the rails. On the Bonn Railway a train was nine hours instead of one on the road.

A letter from Dresden states that the Saxon Government has subjected the sale of explosive cotton to the same restrictions as apply to gunpowder. No sale can take place of the cotton, unless it be coloured a deep yellow.

The late Mr. Dillon, of Liverpool, who died on the 15th December, has bequeathed the sum of £5600 to various charitable and religious institutions in that town.

A wolf was shot at Peckham on Wednesday. It was an old animal, and is supposed to have escaped from some travelling menagerie. Near its place of refuge a number of cats' skins were found, as if it had fed on the tables of the neighbourhood.

The British Museum is closed until Friday the 8th of January.

Formerly the Correspondence of all the Public Offices went free; but when the penny postage was established, that privilege, together with Parliamentary and official franks, was abolished. The different offices of Government paid for official postage, in the year which ended 31st March, 1846, £121,817 7s.

About one half of the 600 prisoners at Posen (charged with having taken a part in the late Polish insurrection) have been set at liberty. Several months must elapse before the remainder can be regularly brought to trial.

A returned convict, of the name of Brocksopp, delivered a lecture on the horrors of transportation last week, at Louth, in Lincolnshire. The first cargo of Brazilian sugar under the new Act has arrived at Liverpool.

The *Scottish Guardian* says—"In the picture department of the Glasgow Philosophical Society's Exhibition, the visitor will be interested by No 75, which is an etching of two dogs' heads, by her Majesty Queen Victoria; and 23, an etching by his Royal Highness Prince Albert. Her Majesty's etching is particularly well done."

It is stated that the North American Mail, which will sail from Liverpool on the 5th inst., will carry out a large quantity of specie, upwards of half a million. Insurance has been done at 15s. per cent.

The railway between Weimar and Weissenfels was inaugurated on the 19th ult. in the midst of a fall of snow. The reigning Grand Duke and his eldest son proceeded on it to Apolda, where a splendid banquet was prepared for them. The train returned in the evening to Weimar. The day after the line was opened to the public.

The opening of the South Devon Railway to Newton was fixed for Thursday last. The line would have been opened on the 22nd, had not the unfavourable state of the weather, during the past month, retarded the progress of the works.

A letter from Senegal states that M. Anne Raffanel had set out on an expedition, the object of which was to cross the African Continent. His project is said to have been to go first to Bakel, on the upper part of the river, and thence to proceed towards the great central lake; but he afterwards changed his route, and joined a caravan going to Timbuctoo.

Immense quantities of food continue to be imported from the United States. Within four days the following entries were made at Liverpool. Thirty-five thousand nine hundred and eighty barrels of flour. Sixty-three thousand five hundred bushels of Indian corn. Nineteen thousand four hundred bushels of wheat. Thirteen thousand one hundred bushels of beans. Three thousand two hundred boxes of cheese. Besides large quantities of Indian corn meal, beef, pork, butter, biscuits, lard, peas, and other provisions.

The Chambers of the States of Hanover have just addressed a petition to the King, beseeching him to extend the civil rights of the Jews; and, particularly to abrogate the Imperial law, passed at Augsburg in 1571, forbidding Jews to pass to Christians such credits as they might have on other Christians.

In Switzerland, the frost has been so intense, that, at Neuchâtel, last week, the thermometer fell to 27 degrees below zero of the Centigrade scale (17½ below zero of Fahrenheit). On the banks of the lakes the thermometer stood at 20 Centigrade. The weather has also been very severe at Florence. There had been a heavy fall of snow, and the ice was so firm that skating took place daily; two sledges also were seen—a very unusual sight for the Florentines—driving through the streets. The frost at Florence, on the 19th ult., is described as being of Russian severity.

The *Frankfort Journal* entirely confirms the report of the annihilation even of the name of Poland. It says, "The fate of Poland is decided. It is to receive the title of New Russia, and is to be divided into two Governments, viz., that of Warsaw, and that of Lublin. Instruction is to be given in the Russian language. Several Latin schools are to be transformed into special schools. Prince Paskewitch is to be replaced by Prince Gortschakoff."

OUR DOMESTIC COLUMN.

TO A CHILD'S QUESTION ON CHRISTMAS DAY.

Now rustling on the blue, cold river's bank,
The withes are gathered, basket makers' store,
The rushes fall where they grew green and dank,
And follow "Chairs to mend" from door to door.
Ice crisps the pool, where swallow did skim o'er,
Strange water-fowl are here; but where are they,
The flocking children that may glean no more
'Mid summer crops, a sunshine holiday?
Close shrinking round the hearth, they now forget to play.

There is a land far sunnier than our own,
Strange fruits and flowers, strange men not clad as we,
But to us all, for ever-loved and known,
Through witnesses of things full strange to see.
For there came God, to teach us charity.
He as it liked him could his visit grace,
But chose when he came down to think and be
As a small child, with God's thoughts in his face,
Joining his heaven to that around an infant's place.

The helplessness of infancy, the shame
Of houseless want, through years he deign'd t' abide—
Taints of the wicked, the High Council's blame,
Sorrow and tortures;—thus, he lived and died.
Night came and went, and came, and opened wide
The tomb; as he had promised, it was so.
Who can know God? Who wondered by his side,
Thro' years, their teacher, now they see and know;
And, witnessing 'twas God, through all lands suffering so.

All lands wore loose their faith: Faith opens the heart,
To take in feelings toward great truths unseen;
And of times after death make us a part;
Strangely they mixed to be with what hath been;
The sculptor carved some shape of awful mien,
Or to rude stock, or stone, men knelt in prayer;
While o'er them tower'd high roofs in marble sheen.
Then, told the witnesses, God dwelt not there,
But in pure hearts had rear'd his temple fair.

They, list'ning, heard of God, who liv'd and died,
To prove Himself the Being He had made;
They saw a life that hung brute ill aside—
A death, in an undying trust array'd.
And their hearts fed on what He wrought and said
And they might be His own if they would be:
Altar and fane went down, and blood was stay'd
Of sacrifice—for on that fatal tree
Whereon He died was Heaven's full offering free.

So began Christian truth in life and feeling;
Men learn'd the way to heaven was in His path
To walk (His life an angel's trust revealing);
To live as brothers, calming strife and wrath,
Not set apart by differing clime or cloth;
Not won by seeming, nor ourselves a show,
The high and pure discerning as He hath.
We, as our fathers, at this tide forego
All common cares, through love of Him who came below.

G. B.

COTTON.

The nomenclature of Science is sometimes outrageously droll. Now, who could possibly imagine that *Gossypium Religiosum* did not mean something about clerical intelligence, or ecclesiastical on *dits*? Nothing of the kind. It simply designates that species of Cotton in which our juvenile nankens rejoiced; and why Linnaeus gave it the epithet of "*religiosum*" would puzzle *Œdipus* himself to conjecture.

As various as they are valuable are the species of this plant; but three chiefly are known to commerce—the *herbaceous*, the *tree cotton*, and the *slubby*, or *religiosum*; the first being the most valuable of all. The importance of this plant to mankind generally, and to England in particular, may be estimated from the fact, that, in this country alone, the Cotton Trade adds to the national wealth thirty millions a year; which, with about ten millions for the raw material, cannot fall much short of forty millions annually! Well and truly has this trade been called "the right arm of British commerce." From it arose the Peels and the Arkwrights: through it are eighteen or twenty millions annually expended on human labour in England and Scotland: by it was Manchester founded; and it constitutes the pith and sinews of that wonderful town up to this hour.

But Cotton has not only benefited Man in a manufacturing and commercial, it has also been his benefactor in a medical point of view. Cotton lint is the best cure for burns and scalds—a fact, like many others of utmost import, discovered through the agency of the merest chance. A Negress was working in a cotton-field in the Brazils; her child was playing near a fire; he fell in, and was burned dreadfully. Wrapping up the screaming sufferer in cotton, the mother ran for medical aid. On her return, the child was out of pain. The cotton had cured him.

Yet another phase was wanting to the celebrity of this plant, and that is now supplied. The "villanous saltpetre" will have a sincere employment so far as fire-arms are concerned. Schwartz invented gunpowder—Schönbein or Otto explosive cotton—and why Germans, who are no fire-eaters, should amuse themselves with those inventions is a question almost worthy of fair solution. Nitric acid is the solution for cotton.

LINES BY SIR WALTER SCOTT.

Sir Walter Scott, when a very young man, visited the Roman wall between Newcastle and Carlisle, and gathered there some flowers, which he presented, with the following verses, to a young lady, with whose beauty he was charmed:

Take these flowers, which, purple
waving,
On the ruin'd rampart grew,
Where the sons of Freedom braving,
Rome's Imperial standards flew.

—The Patriotic, No. 8.

NURSERY RHYMES.

An ingenious antiquary, Dr. E. F. Kimbault, has proved the antiquity of the following Songs of the Nursery—"Sing a Song of Sixpence" is as old as the 16th century; "Three Blind Mice" is found in a music-book, date 1609; "The Frog and the Mouse" was licensed in 1580; "Three Children Sliding on the Ice" dates 1633; "London Bridge is Broken Down" is of unfathomed antiquity; "Girls and Boys come out to Play" is certainly as old as the reign of Charles the Second; as is also "Lucy Locket Lost her Pocket," to the tune of which the song of "Yankee Doodle" was written. "Pussycat, Pussycat, where have you been?" is of the age of Queen Bess; "Little Jack Horner" is older than the 17th century; "The Old Woman Tossed in a Blanket" is of the reign of James the Second, to which Monarch it is supposed to allude.

TO REMOVE OLD IRON-MOULD.

Dr. Thomson recommends that the part stained should be re-moistened with ink, and this removed by the use of muriatic acid diluted with five or six times its weight of water, when it will be found that the old and new stain will be removed simultaneously.

ADVERTISEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.

A furrier, of New York, named Knox, has issued the following advertisement
"Furs! Furs! Furs!!!
"The Fur that warms a monarch,
Warmed a bear."
"Now is the winter of our discontent,
Made glorious summer by the Furs of Knox."
[Shakspeare improved.]

HINTS ON CROCHET.

A steel crotchet needle is generally advisable—with expert workers it makes the most even stitches, but an Ivory needle is easier to work with.
The second sized netting silk is prettiest for purses.
The coarsest or crotchet silk is best adapted for bags, with steel or gold beads.
Where many colours are required in a pattern, and the same do not very frequently occur, it is advisable to introduce them in short lengths instead of carrying on each thread. This should always be attended to when working with chenille.

When beads are used, they are to be strung on the silk with a needle.
The average number of stitches for the length of a purse, in fine silk, is one hundred and sixty. In coarse silk, one hundred and ten.
From ninety to one hundred stitches form the circle of a purse in fine silk.
One hundred and thirty stitches may be taken for the round of a bag in crotchet silk.

A table-cover, in six thread fleecy, is generally computed at about four hundred stitches in length.
Borders of flowers may be worked in crotchet, but it would be impossible to convey a complete idea even to the most experienced worker, unless accompanied with coloured patterns, which the nature of our illustrations precludes us from offering. But the expert needlewoman will soon perceive the best method of copying any pattern of this description she may desire.

WOMAN'S PERCEPTION.

The perception of a woman is as quick as lightning: Her penetration is intuition; almost instinct. By a glance she will draw a deep and just conclusion. Ask her how she formed it, and she cannot answer the question. A philosopher deduces inferences; and his inferences shall be right; but he gets to the head of the staircase, if I may so say, by slow degrees, mounting, step by step. She arrives at the top of the staircase as well as he; but whether she flew there is more than she knows herself. Whilst she trusts her instinct she is scarcely ever deceived, and she is generally lost when she begins to reason.—*Sherlock*.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

THE HON. JONATHAN BARRINGTON FORBES.

This gentleman, the youthful heir of the noble house of Forbes, died a few days since, aged 18. He was a member of the University of Oxford, and resided at Oriel College. Few families in Scotland—a country flourishing in ancestral celebrity—hold a more distinguished place than that of Forbes; and, from the earliest period, the name occurs on the page of history, as borne by warriors, statesmen and patriots.

In the struggle for national independence against Edward I. of England, Alexander de Forbes, a man of great personal valour, lost his life in defence of the Castle of Urquhart, in Moray, and in two centuries after, Sir Alexander de Forbes, distinguished also as a soldier, went to France, to oppose the English under Henry V., carrying with him, in his train, one hundred horse and forty lances. He was the first peer of the family, and the common ancestor of the subsequent Lords Forbes, the Forbeses of Pitsligo, and the Forbeses Earls of Granard. In comparatively recent times, Alexander, tenth Lord Forbes, adopting the profession of arms, served with considerable renown, under Gustavus Adolphus, of Sweden; and, during the rising of '45, another scion of the race, the famous Duncan Forbes, Lord President of the Court of Sessions, rendered the most important service to the House of Hanover.

The youthful heir of the noble line of Forbes, whose death has occasioned this brief reference to his distinguished ancestors, was the eldest son of Walter, present Lord Forbes, by Horatia, his wife, daughter of Sir John Gregory Shaw, Bart., and grandson of the late General Lord Forbes, by Elizabeth, his wife, eldest daughter of Walter Hunter, Esq., of Polmood, Co. Peebles.

GENERAL GEORGE MICHELL.

This gallant officer, who would have completed his eighty-ninth year if he had survived only a few days longer, died, on the 22nd ult., at Fisherton Anger, near Salisbury. His first commission bore date 6th February, 1776, and that of full General 10th January, 1837. In 1793, and the two following years, he served in Flanders, and participated in the actions from Tournay to Bremen, the sieges of Valenciennes and Dunkirk, and the affairs at Famars, Cateau, Thuy, and Geldermalsen.

General Michell was known to every person residing at Salisbury and its vicinity from the singularity of his habits, and many tales are told of his eccentricities. He repeatedly called in the poorest of his neighbours to share the hospitalities of his table, and he dispensed, with the most bountiful benevolence, aid and comfort to the poor.

COUNT POLLON.

NOMIS, COUNT DE POLLONE, or, as usually called, Count Pollon, was a very distinguished nobleman in Sardinia, and had earned a high reputation in the diplomatic service of that country. He was a Major-General in the Sardinian army, and a Knight of the Order of St. Maurice, in Belgium. For many years past, Count Pollon was Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the King of Sardinia, at the Court of St. James. His great integrity, his amiable disposition, and his agreeable manners, rendered him a general and esteemed favourite in this country, to which he was particularly attached. The Count died on the 22nd ult., in consequence of a cold, caught while shooting at Shrubland Park, about a month ago: he was interred, at his own request, in the cemetery at Kensal Green. Count Pollon is succeeded in his title by his brother. His mother and sister are also living.

PRINCE ROHAN GUÉMENÉE.

ROHAN GUÉMENÉE is a branch of the illustrious house of Rohan, and a Princedom, having estates and residences in Bohemia and France. The venerable head of this princely family, whose death we here record, Prince Victor Louis Méréadec, Prince of Guéméné, Duke of Bouillon, Duke of Montbazou, and a Field Marshal in the Austrian service, was born the 20th July, 1766. He was the son of Prince Louis, and succeeded his brother, Prince Charles, the 24th April, 1836: he espoused, by dispensation from Rome, his niece, the Princess Bertha de Rohan, Duchess of Bouillon, and inherited her duchy at her decease, the 22nd February, 1841. The Prince died on the 10th ultimo, at his château, in Bohemia; and his honours devolve on his nephew, Camillus, now Prince of Guéméné, and also Prince of Rochefort and Montauban.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—A very moderate supply of English wheat has been received up to our market this week, and to-day the show of samples of that grain was very small. These circumstances, together with the brisk advances received from the whole of the country markets, had considerable influence upon the minds of both holders and dealers. Although we cannot call the English wheat trade brisk, on account of the absence of supply, the transactions concluded were at an advance on Monday's quotations from 1s. to 1s. 6d. in some instances, 2s. per quarter. Free foreign was in excellent request, and some large sales were made, at fully 2s. per quarter more money. Corn under lock was held at a similar advance. The best parcels of barley produced 1s. per quarter more money, the value of all other kinds being steadily supported. Although the supply of malt was on the increase the sale was firm, at 1s. per quarter more money. Very few fresh oats were on offer. The trade was steady, at an improvement of quite 6d. per bushel. Beans, peas, and clover, the supplies of which were ample, and the quotations had an upward tendency.

ARRIVALS.—English: Wheat, 3500; barley, 6050; malt, 5340; oats, 1960. Irish: Wheat, —; barley, —; malt, —; oats, 4130. Foreign: Wheat, 1360; barley, 4010; malt, —; oats, 9840. Flour, 4180 sacks; 7820 barrels.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 63s to 71s; ditto white, 68s to 73s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 63s to 68s; ditto white, 63s to 73s; rye, 42s to 44s; grinding barley, 33s to 41s; ditto, 42s to 44s; malt, 42s to 44s; 46s to 50s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 46s to 70s; brown ditto, 62s to 64s; Kingston and Ware, 71s to 72s; Chevalier, 72s to 73s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 26s to 31s; potato ditto, 32s to 34s; Youghal and Cork, black, 25s to 27s; ditto white, 27s to 29s; tick beans, new, 41s to 45s; ditto old, —; grey peas, 40s to 45s; mangle, 47s to 49s; white, 30s to 34s, badgers, 55s to 58s; peas, 40s to 42s; broad beans, 42s to 44s; Stockport, 42s to 44s; Yorkshire, 46s to 50s, per 280 lbs. Foreign.—Free to 60s; Suffolk, 42s to 50s; Stockport, 42s to 44s; rye, 42s to 44s; extra, —s per cwt. Barley, —s to —s; oats, new, —s to —s; ditto, feed, —s to —s; and peas, —s to —s per quarter. Flour, American, 35s to 40s; Baltic, —s to —s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—Holders of clover seed are firm, and last week's prices are well supported. In other kinds of seeds next to nothing is doing. Linseed cakes are firm, but not dear.

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MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From Our City Correspondent.)

There has been a good demand for Money during

M. LE VERRIER.

PENDING the controversy respecting "the Discovery of the Planet exterior to Uranus," the presentment of M. Le Verrier will, doubtless, be acceptable to our readers. The official confirmation of the discovery by the Minister of Public



M. LE VERRIER

Instruction, in France, M. de Salvandy, contains the following statement of the respective claims of M. Le Verrier and M. De Galle:—

"Sire,—A great discovery—one of the rare efforts of the human mind—has conferred honour on France and on your reign. A French youth, Le Verrier, of the Academy of Sciences, by the unaided power of profound thinking, using the mathematics as its instruments, has grasped, in the regions of space beyond our solar system, a Planet which, but for him, might have remained for ever undetected by observation. In general, observations have preceded science; but, in this case, science has only had to follow the steps of theory, and to look at the exact point indicated for the unknown star which theory alone had as yet seen (by the mind's eye). There has not, in the history of science, occurred any more striking event than this. It would be impossible to produce a more remarkable computation of the series assigned to our astronomical system. In recommending M. Le Verrier for the Legion of Honour, I also recommend M. Galle of Berlin, who has been the first to discover the Planet Le Verrier. He thus united with M. Le Verrier in a discovery which has astonished the scientific world." M. Le Verrier has, accordingly, been raised to the rank of Officer of the Legion of Honour; and M. Galle to that of Chevalier of the same Order. Other honours, too, await the French discoverer in his own country. The Minister of Public Instruction has informed the Principal of the College of Saint L6—where M. Le Verrier received his literary education—that a bust of that astronomer, from some eminent chisel, will be given to the college. From Caen, it is stated that all the students of the two departments of Calvados and La Manche are about to subscribe for a testimonial, in the form of a medal or an optical instrument, to the same discoverer, their compatriot.

At the recent Anniversary Meeting of the Royal Society, too, a Copley Medal was awarded to M. Le Verrier, for his discovery, and received for him, at his request, by Sir John Herschel.

M. Le Verrier has published in the *Comptes Rendus*, many valuable papers on his researches upon comets, and upon planetary motions. In the *Connaissance des Temps*, for 1843, he published an elaborate memoir upon the secular variations of the elements of the orbits of the seven principal planets. In the *Connaissance des Temps* for 1848, is a valuable paper from him, on the theory of the planet Mercury; and, just published, in the additions to the *Connaissance des Temps* for 1849, is a full account of the successive steps he followed, &c., for the discovery of the New Planet.

The discovery has likewise been claimed by Mr. J. C. Adams, of St. John's College, Cambridge, to whom we perceive our Correspondent, "P. Q. R.," of Cambridge, thinks we have done less than justice in our previous accounts. We beg, however, to remark, that we have only spoken upon published facts. A valued Correspondent is, he believes, "in possession of nearly all that has been published upon the discovery; and, as it is, England takes an honourable position, thanks to Mr. Adams; notwithstanding the actual discovery was made independently of him altogether. If confidence were felt by Mr. Adams and his friends in his results, it certainly seems very strange that they should have been kept silence for nearly two years; and that, for the greater part of this time, not a single telescope was directed to the predicted place: those who had the results would not use them, neither would they let others do so. We certainly do not wish to detract from the merit of Professor Challis or Mr. Adams, both of whom are deserving of honour—the latter particularly; yet we cannot do an act of injustice by withholding the merit of the discovery from M. Le Verrier, to whom it certainly belongs. We wish to say no more on this subject till Mr. Adams is in print—M. Le Verrier has this advantage."

We perceive that Professor Challis has just furnished to the Observatory Syndicate, at Cambridge, a Report of his exertions to discover the New Planet, founded on the theoretical Calculations of Mr. Adams. We regret that we have not room to reprint this interesting document, which reflects high honour on Mr. Adams, Professor Challis, the University, and England in general.

"In the whole history of astronomy, I had almost said in the whole history of science," asserts the Astronomer Royal, "there is nothing comparable to this discovery. * * * The motions of Uranus, examined by philosophers who were fully impressed with the universality of the law of gravitation, have long exhibited the effects of some disturbing body: mathematicians have, at length, ventured on the task of ascertaining where such a body could be; they have pointed out that the supposition of a disturbing body moving in a certain orbit, precisely indicated by them, would certainly explain the observed disturbances of Uranus; they have expressed their conviction with a firmness which I must characterise as wonderful, that the disturbing Planet would be found exactly in a certain spot, and presenting exactly a certain appearance; and in that spot, and with that appearance, the Planet has been found. Nothing in the whole history of Astronomy can be compared with this!"

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

"THE FIRST AND LAST INN IN ENGLAND."

THIS singular hostel is situated in the parish of Sennen, about three-quarters of a mile from the Land's End, in Cornwall. As the traveller advances thither



THE FIRST AND LAST INN IN ENGLAND.

from inland, he may read upon one face of the sign-board "the Last Inn in England;" and, upon the opposite face of the sign-board, as he approaches the house from the Land's End, "the First Inn in England." It is, altogether, a traveller's "wonderment;" and, although the house is small, the landlady assured our Correspondent he could be provided with a dinner of "fish, flesh, and fowl," in the course of an hour. Sennen lies about nine miles south of Penzance, over rather a wild country; and at three miles distance from Sennen is the famed Logan or Logging Stone, probably formed by the decomposition of granite, but long regarded as a relic or memorial of Druidical superstition.

In *Dolman's Magazine* for the present month is an interesting anecdote of this locality, which may be quoted here:—

"The Land's End, in Cornwall, consists of a promontory covered with green-sward, of which the granite cliffs present to the ever stormy sea that dashes against that coast, a grand and most precipitous rampart. The descent from the high road, distant about a quarter of a mile from the sea, to the very brink of the cliffs, is by an extremely steep smooth lawn. Some years back a gentleman on horseback was run away with on this spot. Horse and rider were seen rushing down the green declivity with ungovernable speed, and the immediate destruction of both seemed inevitable; but, upon the very ledge of the precipice, the horseman had the luck or dexterity to let himself drop on the turf, thus saving his life. The horse leapt into the sea, and the impress left on the sod by his hinder feet, about a yard from the brink of the precipice, has been preserved to this day in commemoration of the event."

THE LATE SIR HENRY FETHERSTONHAUGH, BART.—Sir Henry Fetherstonhaugh, Bart., late of Up Park, Sussex, has left the whole of his estates, real and personal, to his relict, Lady Fetherstonhaugh. The personal and funded property was estimated at £30,000. He lived to the advanced age of 92.

THE LATE MR. ALSAGER.—The will of the late Thomas Massa Alsager, Esq., has just been proved by his executors and trustees, H. H. Cannan, Esq., of Tulse Hill; John Oxenford, Esq., his nephew; and Alexander Dobie, of Lancaster-place. The personal estate was valued at £25,000. The will was executed in the presence of three witnesses, on the 12th of November, three days before he expired. He has left to his son, Thomas Hicks Alsager, when of age, his share in the *Times* newspaper; in the meantime, the profits to be applied for the benefit of all his children. But if his said son should not arrive at that age, his interest in the *Times* to be valued at six years' average, and to be offered to his nephew, Mr. John Oxenford; and should he decline to purchase, then to be offered to any one of the proprietors of the paper, or sold, as most advantageous to the estate. The trustees to sell all his real estate. Mr. Alsager leaves to each of his executors £50, and appoints them guardians of his children. He bequeaths all his personal estate to his daughters, equally amongst them. His age was 67.

THE "GREAT BRITAIN" STEAMER.—A report from Mr. Brunel, on the state of the *Great Britain*, and on the best means to be adopted for saving the property, has been circulated among the proprietors. He reports the ship to be, as yet, essentially uninjured, and that the injuries could easily be repaired if the vessel were in dock. He rejects altogether the notion of breaking the vessel up, but he is of opinion it would be impossible to complete the preparations for floating her under three months, and, in the meantime, the ship must be protected, or, at the end of three months, she will be valueless. As the best means of protection, he recommends that the exposed part of the ship should have a shield, formed by a mass of faggots bound together by ropes, and secured by rods run vertically through the mass, and chains laid horizontally, and binding the whole tightly to the ship. Mr. Brunel calculates that to form this shield effectually, would require eight or ten thousand faggots, and he has given directions for immediately procuring the quantity, and setting about constructing this means of protection.

SURGICAL OPERATIONS WITHOUT PAIN.—Accounts were recently received from the United States, of several surgical operations which had been performed without pain to the patient, the insensibility being produced by the inhalation of the vapour of sulphuric ether. The inhalation has since been tried in London with success in the extraction of teeth. Mr. Liston has performed two surgical operations at the North London Hospital, as he says, in a note to Dr. Booth, "with the most perfect and satisfactory results." It has not been attended by an unfavourable result in Boston, nor in the trials made of it here. The patients inhale the vapour through the mouth, while the nose is held, and the mouth-piece has a valve by which the expired air is made to pass into the room. In the first trial, made, on the 19th ult., by Mr. Robinson, of Gover-street, a young lady had a molar tooth drawn, and the whole process of inhaling, extracting, and waking, was over in three minutes. She had no sense of pain; not a muscle moved during the operation, and she awoke in half a minute after quite unconscious of what had occurred. On the 21st ult., Mr. Liston amputated the thigh, and operated in a case requiring evulsion of both sides of the great toe nail, "one of the most painful operations in surgery," with the same results. At St. Bartholomew's Hospital, six patients had teeth extracted on the 24th ult., before Mr. Lawrence and the medical officers of the Hospital, and all the patients were insensible to pain. It is said that the process has been used at Boston for some time, and that many hundred teeth have been drawn, that limbs have been amputated, breasts and tumours cut out, and arteries tied, by the distinguished surgeons there.

THE FATHER OF THE FRENCH BAR.—The senior member of the Paris bar is at present M. Girard de Bury, who has just completed his 100th year. At the period of the Revolution, after the dissolution of the Parliaments, he was named Juge, and sat at first at the Châtelet, and afterwards at the Minimes. On the 22nd ult. a family fête took place at his residence, at Petit-Montrouge, on the occasion of his completing his 100th year. Several members of the Paris bar were present, and amongst the rest, M. Berryer. In the evening, it was M. Girard de Bury himself who led off the ball with one of his young relatives.

BOAR-HUNTING IN FRANCE.

The forests of Crecy and Arman Villiers, in the department of Somme, belonging to her Royal Highness Madame Adelaide, were, a short time since, reported to the official authorities to be greatly infested with wolves and boars. Accordingly, orders were sent to the keepers to use all their exertions to get rid of the predatory visitors. About a fortnight since, the Prince de Joinville, desirous of ascertaining how far these orders had been carried into execution, his Royal Highness journeyed to the forest, attended only by one servant, to carry and load his gun. On reaching a hunting party in the forest, the Prince found that three boars had already been killed, and that three more, with a wolf, had been given chase to. His Royal Highness joined in the pursuit, and after two hours' hunt, the three boars were killed, one falling by the hand of the Prince, at the moment the boar was making a desperate rush at him.

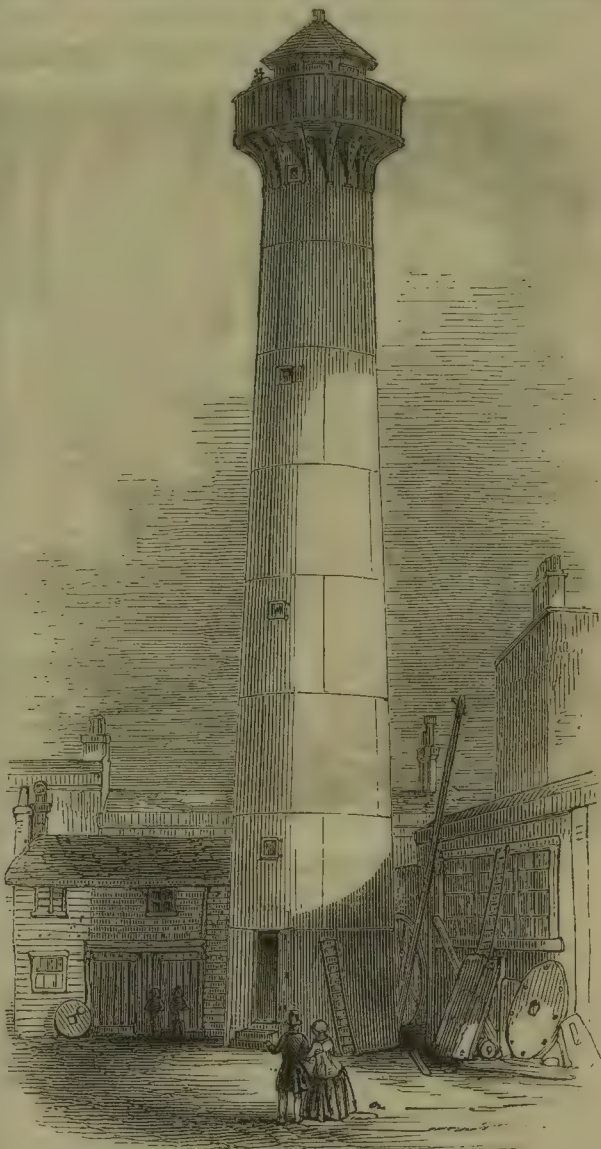
The wolf and the wild boar are common in forests of any extent in France; and the chase of these animals is a systematic sport; and in great hunting establishments, the equipage used for the purpose forms a separate department, in which particular officers and attendants are employed.



THE PRINCE DE JOINVILLE BOAR-HUNTING IN THE FOREST OF CRECY.

CAST-IRON LIGHTHOUSE.

THIS Lighthouse is intended for the Point de Galle, in the island of Ceylon. It is constructed of cast-iron plates, varying from 1½ inch to 2 inch in thickness, united at the joints by wrought-iron bolts and nuts, and finally secured by iron cement. The height of the structure, from the base to the apex of the lantern,



CAST IRON LIGHTHOUSE FOR CEYLON.

is 80 feet; the diameter at the base, 12 feet 6 inches; the diameter at the top, 7 feet; the extreme diameter of the cap, or gallery, 12 feet. A railing, 4 feet in height, surrounds the gallery, for the protection of the attendant whose occupation it is to keep the glass windows clean. The weight of the whole structure is about 50 tons. The lantern is of brass, glazed with thick plate glass, and roofed copper. It is lighted by 13 brilliant argand oil burners, each of which is fitted with a beautifully polished silvered parabolic reflector, forming a fixed light, with a horizontal range of upwards of 180 degrees.

A spiral staircase is provided, and secured to the interior of the tower, for ascent to the lantern. The two uppermost floors are lined with sheet iron, leaving a space for a free circulation of air, by which their temperature will be modified.

The base of the tower will be secured to the rock on which it is to be founded, by stout iron bolts and nuts passing through a strong flange provided for the purpose; and in order further to insure the stability of the whole structure, the lower portion, for about 20 feet upward, will be occupied by masonry, through which a staircase will be formed. The cost of the Lighthouse, when erected, will be about £3000.

The maritime service is greatly indebted to Mr. Alexander Gordon, C.E., for the successful introduction of this peculiar construction of Lighthouse, which, from its great economy, and the facility which it offers for transport and prompt erection, cannot fail to interest every Government in the protection of its coasts, which, from the costliness, and other practical difficulties attending similar structures of stone, has been unwillingly deferred. This Lighthouse is the third on the same principle which has been constructed in this country under the immediate direction of Mr. Gordon, viz.—one for Morant Point, Jamaica; one for the island of Bermuda; and the subject of the present notice, for the island of Ceylon. The tower is of truly elegant design; it has been constructed by Messrs. Robinson, Engineers, of Pinlico, on whose premises it is now erected; at whose works, also, the first of the above-mentioned Towers (for Jamaica) was made. The beautiful lighting apparatus of this, as well as the Jamaica Tower, was manufactured by Messrs. Deville and Co., of the Strand.

THE CHRISTMAS PANTOMIMES AND BURLESQUES.



HAYMARKET.



LYCEUM.

Our contemporaries have given, in the past week, such copious details of the different holiday entertainments, that there is little necessity for us to enter into an elaborate notice of all of them. Each has been, to a certain extent, successful; and one or two of them remarkably so, to which we shall presently allude. But as regards them collectively, few can be said to have made those enormous hits which pantomimes formerly achieved. Every season convinces us, more and more, that they have had their day; and that, with the exception of their mere physical jokes, none can elicit from an audience those peals of laughter and applause which accompany the progress of a burlesque. People do not hiss them as they would a dull play, because they have a traditional conventional idea that they ought not to do so. But they sit, and yawn, and vote the whole affair a bore; only tolerated, like some of the dull old comedies, on account of former popularity, or old associations. The cause of this *ennui* we will try to show.

Whilst everything else has been progressing with marvellous go-a-head speed or the last twenty years, pantomime has not only not kept pace with the spirit of the time, but has actually fallen far behind it. Everybody except pantomimists and managers of Vauxhall Gardens is aware that what amused our grandfathers becomes but a sorry entertainment at the present day: certain practical jokes must always command a laugh, as we have stated. There are ludicrous associations connected with putting a sweep in a milk-pail, or knocking over an image-man; and an assault upon any of the recognised authorities (especially policemen) is sure to be hailed with shouts from the gallery. But, when these are over, the insipidity of the attempts at comicality, and want of sustaining interest in the action, become very tedious. Not one person in one hundred has the slightest idea what the *Harlequin* and *Columbine*, *Clown* and *Pantaloon*, are running about after. All their connection with the opening legend is entirely lost sight of, and so little is cared what becomes of them or where they go, because there are no motives shown for their various shifts.

The want of any meaning in these pieces arises, we take it, from the disinclination of dramatic authors to trouble their heads about pantomimes; and when they do, we believe their efforts are entirely confined to the opening scenes, in which all the real fun and humour now lies. The *harlequinade*—the "comic business" as it is termed—is left in the hands of the pantomimists; most frequently the *Clown* is the chief concocter. And as theatrical "undergraduates" are avowedly the most conventional class of people in the world; believing in nothing but what they have seen done before; moving entirely in the sphere of their own ideas, and that a very limited one, and utterly opposed to all innovation; it follows that very few things calculated to surprise an audience result from their labours. Topics of the day, on which all the tricks and situations in a pantomime should be based, are the most difficult things to seize readily upon, although they are constantly before our eyes, and everybody knows them when allusion is made to them. In their place are substituted jokes of the dullest or most feeble construction: although the silence of the audience proves that they no longer see anything even to smile faintly at in the flip-flap labels of "just struck one," "one for his nob," "booked inside," "pickled," which turn down after the accomplishment of any feat.

It is generally acknowledged, as we have stated, that amusement is only to be found in the openings of the pantomimes; and that the dreariness begins as soon as the characters are changed. We think that a great hit might be made by producing a pantomime all opening. Let us have all the funny big heads, the imps, and fairies, as at present; but work all the tricks into the action, abolishing the *Clown* and his companions altogether. We would wager that Mr. W. H. Payne, as any distinguished hero of nursery romance, would bring down roars of laughter, where Mr. T. Mathews, as the *Clown*, would fail in doing so, although equally clever; simply because there was no dramatic action to give interest to his frolics. And the hits at the day might all be worked in mechanically, as they are in the dialogue of the burlesques; and the greater the anachronism the greater the entertainment. In fact, the piece might be an exaggeration, without the dialogue, of the fairy dramas produced with such wonderful care and elaborate mechanism, at the Porte St. Martin Theatre, at Paris. Burlesque has entirely superseded pantomime, as at present constructed; and we expect that the latter will, in a

year or two, go out altogether, and rank with the Mysteries and other dramatic productions of the past, unless some entirely new elements are introduced.

Speak we now of the Christmas pieces as they are being nightly acted. The one at DRURY-LANE is beyond all question the most gorgeous; but we question whether "St. George and the Dragon" will enjoy so long a life as "Gulliver" did last year. It is scarcely fair, however, to report upon it from the first night's representation; as Mr. Payne, upon whom, as usual, the whole business of the opening rested, was taken suddenly ill during its progress, and this threw a damp over everything that came after. The tricks are clever, and all the appliances have some meaning in them, from first to last; whilst all the resources of this vast theatre appear to have been brought into play.

The LYCEUM must not produce another pantomime. The opening of "The Butterfly's Ball" is pretty and graceful enough; the dresses very fanciful, the dancing attractive, and the procession of the insects to the ball uncommonly well managed by phantasmagoric means; but with the "change" our praise must end; for nothing can be more pointless than the comic scenes—the want of hits at the times being more felt at this agreeable theatre, which has become renowned for its allusive extravaganzas. The Gun Cotton, Free Trade, Cattle Shows, Montpensier Marriages, Cheap Steamers and Omnibuses, the Rival Operas, and a host of other subjects, were unaccountably overlooked; and we are convinced that the audience expected them. At the same time they appeared to be well pleased; and the house fills every night, so that we suppose a great end of the management is answered. The music, by Mr. A. Lee, is capital.

The novelty at the ADELPHI was a new three-act drama, by Mr. Peake, which was unequivocally successful, called "Colomba, or the Corsican Sister." The plot is somewhat too elaborate for description, but it turns upon the hereditary feuds of the island of Corsica, which are transmitted through so many generations; and the principal female character, that of *Colomba*, is, from its melodramatic nature, well suited to Madame Celeste's peculiarities. All the chief *artistes* of the theatre are engaged in it; and on Boxing-night the principal performers were loudly cheered upon being called on. Some very clever "professors" of gymnastics, with a name we should be afraid to try to spell, performed some feats à la Risley, and also came in for their share of approbation.

Everybody who has made the tour of the theatres during the past week says—and therefore it is fair to suppose it right—that the liveliest pantomimes are those at the PRINCESS' and OLYMPIC theatres in central London, and at SADLER'S WELLS in the suburbs. This is pretty generally admitted.

The PRINCESS' Theatre has always the advantage of Mr. Beverley's beautiful scenery, and the lessee "dresses" his productions better, perhaps, than any other manager. He also possesses one of the best *Clowns* in London—Mr. Flexmore. The name of the pantomime is "The Enchanted Beauty of the Golden Casket; or, Harlequin and the One-eyed Ogre."

The OLYMPIC has gained a good name for its pantomimes, from the successes of several years; and the concocter of "King Alfred," Mr. E. L. Blanchard, is ever on the look out to shoot passing follies as they fly, and he generally hits them well. The Christmas Piece here will, we presage, have a long run.

SADLER'S WELLS was formerly the great place for pantomimes; and, under Mr. Phelps's careful and intelligent superintendence, it bids fair to maintain its position in this respect, albeit Grimaldi is no more. "The White Cat" is full of allusions, and shows more intention in its working out than any of the others.

We must let the entertainments at the SURREY, the VICTORIA, and ASTLEY'S, stand over until next week.

Come we now—although last, not least—to the HAYMARKET, which has produced "The Invisible Prince," taken from the teeming fairy stores of the Countess d'Ancis, by her able interpreter, Mr. Planché, who has written the piece of the season—certainly the best burlesque he has brought out since "Fortunio." It teems with all his quaint names and quainter jokes; his neat polished humour, and whimsical allusion; and will run for many nights to come. Given to the public by such artists as Miss P. Horton, Miss Julia Bennett, and Mr. J. Bland, every point is made to tell; and Miss Reynolds, whose appearance here we spoke of a week or two ago, was most successful in singing the airs allotted to her. The

story of "Prince Lutin," on which the piece is founded, requires much dramatic tact to turn it into a clever play; and the fairy accessories are intricate. But the burlesque is capably constructed, and the decorations and mechanical appliances show much ingenuity. It never flags; but the attention of the audience is carried pleasantly on; and the result is, that it is eminently successful. After its first representation, Mr. Planché was called upon to acknowledge the compliments of the audience from his private box. Not merely from its excellence, but from being the only burlesque of the season, "The Invisible Prince" is sure of a long life. Thousands—to indulge in a paradox—will go to see him.

MUSIC.

SOCIETY OF BRITISH MUSICIANS.

At the fifth Chamber Concert, on Monday last, Mozart's Quintet in E Flat for pianoforte (Mr. W. Rae), oboe (Mr. Jennings), clarinet (Mr. Key), horn (Mr. Calcott), and bassoon (Mr. Keating); and Spohr's Quintet in D Minor, No. 2, for pianoforte (Mr. F. B. Jewson), two violins (Messrs. Gattie and J. Banister), tenor (Mr. Thomas), and violoncello (Mr. Lucas), were the classical pieces in the programme. The former is well known—the latter was executed for the first time in this country. It was replete with the mannerism of Spohr, and was dry and uninteresting. A well-constructed MS. Trio for pianoforte, violin, and violoncello, in D, was admirably played by its composer, Mr. J. B. Calkin, a son of Mr. J. Calkin, the violoncello player, Master Day, and Mr. Lucas. Whilst we can award praise for the forms in this Trio, we cannot add that the ideas were strikingly original. A MS. Quartet in G Minor, for two violins, tenor and violoncello, well performed by Messrs. J. Banister, Gattie, Thomas, and Quinton, composed by Mr. H. Graves, displayed scholastic acquirements, but lacked fancy and invention.

The vocal gleanings were a pleasing duo, "Remember Me," by Mr. Mudie, sung by Miss E. Lyon and Miss Cubitt; a pretty song by Miss Kate Loder, "The Blind Boy," sung by Mr. Bodda; a MS. Serenade, by Mr. E. Perry, "Waken, Sweet Slumberer," sung by Miss E. Lyon, a very harmless inspiration; an equally innoxious production by Mr. J. R. Tutton, sung by Mr. Bodda, "I never can forget Thee, Love;" and a song by A. Pesca, "The Gipsy Maiden," and Paer's trio from the "Agnes," "Se Dira." Mr. W. Dorrell was the accompanist.

The sixth Concert will take place on Monday, Jan. 11, when this somewhat somniferous series of concerts will be terminated.

MUSICAL CHIT-CHAT.

At a Concert given at the Beaumont Institution, Mile-end, on Tuesday evening, Madame Bishop, Madame F. Lablache, Signor F. Lablache (who has just returned from a visit to his father's villa, near Naples), Mr. Manvers, and Mr. John Parry, were the leading vocalists. Mr. Maurice Davies was the Conductor, and Mr. Chitty played a fantasia on the organ, and Mr. G. Case violin and concertina solo. Some of the Parisian prints criticised the performance of Rossini's *pasticcio*, "Robert Bruce," at the Académie Royale on Wednesday week, but, unfortunately for the writers of these prepared notices, the opera was not produced, Madame Stoltz's indisposition having rendered a postponement again necessary. We learn that the real cause of the delay has arisen from alterations made in the poem by the authors of the *pasticcio*. Jenny Lind receives, for her twenty representations at Vienna, at the rate of £104 per night. For her engagement at Drury Lane Theatre Mr. Bunn agreed to give her, for the same number of performances, £1000 (her own terms), but Jenny, at that period, only received a small salary at Vienna, and Meyerbeer, her master, and her family and friends, looked upon the London contract as enormous.

We believe that this financial question is really the ground of Jenny Lind's refusal to sing at Drury-Lane Theatre, as, after Mr. Bunn's departure, she had *carte blanche* offered her at other lyrical establishments. Mr. Bunn, however, insists upon the fulfilment of her contract with him, which was signed in the



DRURY LANE.



PRINCESS'.

presence of the Earl of Westmoreland, our English Minister at Berlin. Within the last fortnight, the Drury-Lane Manager has addressed a formal notice to the Swedish Nightingale, that he will not give up his prior claim, and that he will not consent to her singing at any other theatre but Drury-Lane. It has been asserted by a contemporary that Jenny Lind has resolved, to stand the result of any action Mr. Bunn may bring against her, having received a special guarantee for the costs and damages; but a letter in her own handwriting has been received in London, in which she declares that she will not sing in Italian whilst Mr. Bunn's contract exists.

Our letters from Rome of the 10th ult. state that Madame Oury, the pianiste, and Mr. Oury, the violinist, were giving concerts with success.

DEATH OF MR. KEARNS.

In the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, it has been the constant care of the writer of the musical department, to draw attention to the merits of the instrumentalists, whose abilities are too often concealed from public view by the general term of "orchestra." Mr. Kearns, who died on Monday last, in his fifty-third year, was for many years a viola player at Her Majesty's Theatre, the Ancient and Philharmonic Concerts, and had been engaged for the band of the Covent Garden Royal Italian Opera, by Mr. Costa. But few professors, however great in name, possessed the extraordinary learning of Mr. Kearns, and no one was more accomplished in the philosophical and historical bearings of art. Mr. Kearns was, however, one of those musicians who preferred to work for others, rather than for his own name; and thus the artist, who was the main adviser and working man of the English Opera in Mr. Arnold's palmy days, was scarcely known to the general public. Mr. Kearns scored the works of all the great composers for many years, for theatres, festivals, military bands, &c. His name, in justice, ought to have appeared in many operettas, &c., which others got the credit for. He was a first rate master, and the celebrity of Miss Hawes, our unrivalled contralto singer, may be ascribed to his valuable tuition. Mr. Kearns, as the writer of the scores for Spohr's "Azor and Zemira," Weber's "Der Freischütz," Meyerbeer's "Robert le Diable," Murschner's "Vampyr," &c., developed extraordinary skill in orchestral combinations. Weber was so much pleased with Mr. Kearns's arrangement of his great opera, that he presented our English artist with a sketch of the original "Freischütz" overture. Mr. Kearns's last engagement as a tenor player, was at the Birmingham festival, returning from which he caught a cold that led to his death. We regret to learn that he has left a large family unprotected. He was a member of the Philharmonic Society, and of the defunct Musical Fund, but, unfortunately for his widow and children, did not belong to the Royal Society of Musicians.

DEATH OF MR. CALKIN.—We regret to announce the decease of this respected member of the musical profession, who expired on Thursday afternoon, at his house, in Pall Mall, in the 66th year of his age. Mr. Calkin was a pupil of Spagnoletti, and was a member of the Drury Lane band when Hatfield fired at George the Third. Mr. Calkin assisted in securing Hatfield. Mr. Calkin was a member of, and honorary librarian to, the Philharmonic Society, and was a tenor player in the orchestra for many years. He was married to the widow of Mr. Budd, the bookseller, in Pall Mall, in 1813: he has left no children.

INTERESTING MUSICAL DOINGS AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

WINDSOR, Thursday, Dec. 31, 1846.

In the course of last summer, we understand that Dr. Felix Mendelssohn had the honour of forwarding to her Majesty a copy of the score of Racine's tragedy of "Athalie," the choruses, &c., of which have been set to music by him, and performed at Berlin, after the two Greek tragedies of "Edipus" and "Antigone." The music of "Athalie," from what we hear, is quite worthy of its author, who has in it shown the flexibility and powers of his genius, by giving to its choral parts a very different character to that of the Greek tragedies, which, by their Pagan and etymological features, resemble in no manner the more exalted and pure character of this scriptural subject.

It is highly gratifying to find that such works as these should be so well appreciated and encouraged by our Gracious Queen and her Royal Consort, and that no expense nor pains should be spared by these illustrious patrons of art for its promulgation. "Athalie," which would have been performed in London last season if, as we have heard, Middle, Rachel's bad state of health had not precluded all possibility of her reading Racine's *chef-d'œuvre*, is, we understand, to be now read, by order of her Majesty, in the presence of the Court, at Windsor Castle, on the night of the 1st of January.

M. Brasseur, Professor of French language and literature at King's College, at the Charter House School, &c. &c., has had the honour of being appointed to read the tragedy; and a numerous and select *troupe* of chorists from the Opera, Ancient Concerts, and Exeter Hall, headed by three *soli* singers, with the addition of several leading instrumental performers from London, are to join, and contribute, with her Majesty's private band, to the performance of this new and classical composition. Several preparatory rehearsals have already taken place at Buckingham Palace, and the first of the *Chorus*, has occurred to-day, at Windsor, in the Grand Reception Room, at the entrance of which, coming from St. George's Hall, a proper amphitheatre has been erected, to contain the reader, the singers, and three trumpeters, which would be heard from the stage, were the tragedy acted, instead of being read. The orchestra, with its conductor, Mr. Anderson, is at the foot, and before the amphitheatre: this well-planned arrangement will give as much as was possible, for such an occasion, a scenic effect to the *tout ensemble*. We doubt not, from the favourable reports that have reached us of the well going of the rehearsals, that the final one, which is to take place on Friday morning, with all those sharing the honours of this interesting performance, will ensure to the production of this grand work the success it deserves, and afford to her Majesty, His Royal Highness Prince Albert, and the Court, the high intellectual entertainment expected, and so well deserved by the illustrious promoters of this most interesting musical event.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Gold? Thus much of this will make black white—foul fair.—*Timon of Athens.*

It is fit to commence the year's notice of the popular pastimes which shall grace its course with that national sport, whose popularity has won for it unquestioned precedence. Striking as the advance of the taste for horse-racing was during the last four or five seasons, there is proof that in the coming one the Turf will be on a scale of magnificence such as it has certainly never yet attained since its establishment in this country. The observation, true to the letter, applies, however, most emphatically to its national character. For example: racing at Newmarket, once the high place of that resource of latter chivalry, is by no means progressing, *pari passu*, with its march elsewhere. Even the new contrivance in aid of excitement, the handicap, instead of improving is on the decline. Last year the great Handicap run for in the Craven Meeting had 132 nominations, while in the present they amount but to 76. Contrast this with the demonstrations at almost all the leading courses in the kingdom, and you will see plainly enough "what a falling off is there."

It was but the other day that the Spring Races at Epsom were little better than the exhibitions in Olympia at the Rosemary Branch, or any tea-gardens in the metropolitan suburbs prone to equestrian spectacles: now they are endowed with one race alone having a bonus of £500, and which will probably be worth to the winner on the 16th of April next, some twelve or fourteen hundred pounds. This was the result of the efforts of a few licensed victuallers of London, with spirit enough to see what might be done, and energy enough to do it. A vast number of the influential stakes of the year closed last night: so far as might be gleaned from their promise in the course of the day, these will greatly exceed all former precedent. Indeed, it could scarce be otherwise, from the supply of blood stock which our great studs are now annually producing. The "Book Calendar," published last week, gave the names of upwards of thirteen hundred mares used in 1845 in breeding race-horses. According to that authority, nearly fourteen hundred animals appeared on our turf last year: what material for one sport in one small island! To meet the growing taste, too, a club, especially calculated to serve the convenience of the racing circles, called the *Turf Club*, is in process of organization, an institution that certainly seemed to be called for by the exigency of the case.

Thus fares the prospect of the lover of horse-racing—a pastime peculiar to our country, and in its spirit adapted to the times in which we live. It has nothing exclusive about it: it is social in the cosmopolitan meaning of the term—if not moral in the most convenient sense. But we are hardly to look for very rigid properties in a holiday saturnalia: whatever smell-fungus may say or do to the contrary, there will be "cakes and ale" so long as there are palates to relish and purses to pay for them. And, *à propos* of paying, is that portion of Turf economy more peculiarly the growth of the modern forcing house. We allude to betting now, not only the effect, but the cause of so much having reference to the course. Of the thirteen hundred steeds of fame above spoken of, how many ran upon their merits? how many did their *début* how many succumbed to circumstance? This is an inquiry, perhaps, impossible as an abstract proposition; but, nevertheless, it is grappled with generally. It is our purpose, during the coming season, in dealing with racing, to keep our eye upon the speculation contingent on it, with a view to show how

Much of this will make black white.....

TATTERSALLS.

MONDAY.—The three favourites were in good demand; but, although backed for upwards of £200 each, left off at nearly the same prices we quoted in our last. The investments in other horses were in small amounts, and without any influence on the market.

TWO THOUSAND GUINEA STAKES.

5 to 1 agst Planet (t)	5 to 1 agst Glentilt (t)
50 to 1 agst Newcourt (t)	66 to 1 agst Punch (t)
60 to 1 — Diomed (with an entry—t)	66 to 1 — Pam (t)
30 to 1 agst Mermaid and Morocco (t)	
CHESTER CUP.	
6 to 1 agst J. Scott's lot	30 to 1 agst Lunsdale
6 to 1 — J. Day's lot	40 to 1 — Old Port
15 to 2 — Van Trump (t)	40 to 1 — Miss Martin
13 to 1 — Epirote (t)	40 to 1 — Projectile
130 to 6 — Planet (t)	45 to 1 — Tantivy
25 to 1 — Glentilt (t)	45 to 1 — Conyngham (t)
53 to 1 — Wanda	
1000 to 30 agst The Liberator (t)	100 to 1 — Clarendon (t)
10 to 1 agst Slander (t)	
10 to 1 — Clementina (t)	

THURSDAY.—The prices the same as on Monday, and the investments generally on a small scale; in short, a particularly dull wind up to the year.

50 to 1 agst Newcourt (t)	50 to 1 agst Antler	66 to 1 agst Crown Prince (t)
50 to 1 — Fitzallen	66 to 1 — Punch (t)	66 to 1 — Pam (t)
100 to 1 agst Bannockburn (t)		
DEBUT.		
13 to 1 agst Epirote (t)	40 to 1 agst Red Hart (t)	50 to 1 agst Cossack (t)
16 to 1 — Planet	40 to 1 — Marpesa c	50 to 1 — The Horn of
25 to 1 — Glentilt	40 to 1 — Miss Martin c	Chase (t)
33 to 1 — Lunsdale	50 to 1 — Christopher (t)	100 to 1 — Oxonian (t)
	100 to 1 agst Bowstring (t)	
OAKS.		
10 to 1 agst Clementina (t)	14 to 1 agst The Farmer's Daughter (t)	

SCOTLAND.

CASE OF COPYRIGHT.—An interesting case of copyright came before the Jury Court of the first division of the Court of Session on Wednesday and Thursday, the 23d and 24th ult., and was as follows:—The late Archibald Constable, publisher, applied to the late Dugald Stewart to furnish preliminary dissertations on mental philosophy for the supplement to the fourth, fifth, and sixth editions of the "Encyclopædia Britannica," and at completion paid him the sum of £1600, being a sum equivalent to double the rate at which Sir Walter Scott and other distinguished contributors were remunerated. On the failure of Constable, Adam and Charles Black purchased the property of the "Encyclopædia," and after some years issued a seventh edition, in which the dissertations of Stewart were included, besides being published in a separate form, in common with other treatises furnished to the work—but were in the latter edition withdrawn from sale when the complainant objected. The action was brought by Professor Stewart's son, on the ground that his father had disposed of the dissertations for insertion in the supplement alone, and he craved damages from Messrs. Black for the copies "piratically" sold by them in the subsequent edition, as well as in a detached shape. The Jury unanimously found for the defendants.

IMPORTANT COMMERCIAL DECISION.—A case of great importance to the commercial interest, since the extension of the railway system has given so much facility to our postal arrangements, has just been decided in the Jury Court at Edinburgh. The facts of the case are, that a house in the iron trade, at Glasgow, addressed a letter to a firm that had been their customers at Liverpool, offering them two thousand tons of pig iron at a certain named price. On the evening of the day on which this letter was received by the house at Liverpool they replied, accepting the terms, and iron having immediately advanced in price the house at Glasgow declined to fulfil the engagement voluntarily offered by themselves. The ground of their objection was, that the letter was not dispatched from Liverpool until a quarter past six o'clock P.M., whereas there was an intermediate post at half-past two P.M. This they contended was not in due course, and on that point issue was joined. The Jury, after due deliberation, gave their verdict in favour of the plaintiff, thus deciding that a reply sent by any post, dispatched on the same day, should be held as in due course.

BIRTHS.

On Friday, the 26th, at 11, Dalston-terrace, Mrs. James Williams, of a daughter.—In Blumebury-square, the lady of Samuel Pocock, Esq., of a daughter.—At Leamington, the lady of Commander Henry A. Story, R.N., of a daughter.—At Cumberland-terrace, the wife of Mr. John Chubb, St. Paul's Churchyard, of a son.—On the 27th ult., the lady of William Mark Fildgate, Esq., of a daughter.—At Clapham-common, the lady of John Humphrey, Esq., M.P., of a daughter.—At Montague-place, Russell-square, Lady Fellowes of a son.—On the 22nd ult., at Dudley, Mrs. Oscar Leslie Stephen, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At Stockwell, J. Nightingale, Esq., to the daughter of J. Nelthorpe, Esq.—At Camberwell, Christopher Liddell, Esq., to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Benjamin Smith, Esq.—On the 24th instant, at Edgborough Church, near Birmingham, by the Rev. H. Pirell, Mr. Samuel Thomas Newman, to Mary, youngest daughter of Mr. Thomas Parsons, both of Birmingham.

DEATHS.

At 21, Duke-street, Westminster, aged 87, Jane, widow of the late Samuel Homfray, Esq., and daughter of the late Sir John Morgan, Bart., of Exeter, Devonshire, having survived her brother only 17 days.—At Brighton, Anne, relict of John Telford, Esq., of Braintree, Essex, Hannah, wife of the Rev. Bernard Scale, &c.—At Canterbury, Georgiana Mary, the wife of Major Randolph, 57th Regiment.—In the Regent's-park, Frances Morel, aged 83.—On the 22nd ult., almost suddenly, of apoplexy, aged 54, the Rev. T. W. Thirlwall, B.D., elder brother of the Bishop of St. David's.—At Falmouth, Ann Catherine, relict of the late Rev. Charles Baker.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NIGHTLY OVERFLOWS to the Splendid JUVENILE HOLIDAY FETES at ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. W. BATTY.—Under the patronage of her most gracious Majesty the Queen, Prince Albert, and the Royal Family.—Unrivalled Success of the Grand Christmas Pastimes, acknowledged by the Press and the People to surpass all others for magnificence and variety.—MONDAY, Jan. 4, 1847, and during the Week Six, 4th time, the Magical Romance of THE DEMON HORSE and THE TWELVE WISHES; followed by BATTY'S SCENES OF THE CIRCLE, by his extensive Corps of British and Foreign Equestrians, with his beautiful trained Steeds; and Gymnastic Feats; with Humorous Performances of Mr. Henderson as Clown. Concluding with the successful Comic, Equestrian, Fairy Pastimes of the FORTY THIEVES; or, Harlequin, Ali Baba, and the Robbers' Cave. Whole entire New Society by Mr. Laidlaw. The Music by Mr. Leach. Dressed by Mr. and Mrs. Taylor. The Music Composed and Selected by Mr. T. Cooke; and the whole arranged and produced by Mr. W. D. Broadfoot.—Box-office open from 11 till 5.

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2. The charging of low rates of extra premium for permission to go to the East Indies, the West Indies, or to any place distant less than 33 degrees from the Equator.

3. The maintaining of the policy in force when the person whose life is assured goes out of the limits allowed, provided that the requisite additional premium be paid as soon as the fact of such departure becomes known to the party interested in the policy.

4. Persons who have appeared before the examining medical officers of the Society, are not required to appear also before the Board of Directors. The amounts Assured by policies will be paid in all cases of death by duelling, or by the hands of justice. In case of suicide by the party who is entitled to the benefit of the policy, the whole of the premiums received will be returned. Notices of assignment of policies will be acknowledged.

The persons Assured by this Society are entitled to receive, our fifth of the profits. The first division will take effect at the present time (31st December, 1846). (The result of such division will be very shortly declared.) The future profits of division will not exceed seven years. No admission or entrance fees are required.

Medical officers for the examination of lives proposed for Assurance are in attendance at the Office every Tuesday and Friday, at two o'clock.

December 31, 1846. By order of the Board, R. T. EDMONDS, Actuary.

HORSES and STOCK taken into STRAW-YARD or to

GRASS, Loose Boxes for Hunters or Aged Horses, with hay and corn if required.—Apply to T. REX, Farmer, West Hill, Wandsworth, Surrey.

MEDICO-GALVANIC INSTITUTION, 25, Coventry-street,

for the cure of Paralytic, Nervous, Asthmatic, Stomachic, and Liver complaints. Conducted by DR. REID and assistant, both English graduates. It aims to disengage Galvanism from quackery, by treating eligible cases only, and on moderate terms. Attendance from eleven to five.

DEFORMITIES OF THE SPINE, &c.—MR. COLES'S

PATENT ORTHOPEDIC SOFA is adapted for the treatment of every variety of Distortion of the Spine and Chest. It contains, under the semblance of an ordinary sofa, the Prone Couch, and six varieties of exercises, calculated for restoring muscular energy, and for the due extension of contracted parts. It can be effectively employed at home, or at school, and without quitting the superintendence of the family surgeon.—An Illustrated Guide to its use is published, price 1s., by HOULSTON and STONEMAN, 65, Paternoster-row, London.

ALL this hubbub, in two or three provincial towns, about the

Tea Duties, will most likely end, as usual, in smoke. Even if there be a reduction, will the public have Tea at less than Half-a-Crown a pound? That is the price at which the EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY supply a useful Black in 6lb. bags; other sorts, 2s. 10d., 3s. 4d., and 3s. 10d.; Coffees, 9d., 1s., and 1s. 3d.—Offices, No. 9, Great Saint Helen's Churchyard.

DANCING TAUGHT, in the most fashionable style, by Mr.

WILLIS, 41, Brewer-street, Golden-square. Private Lessons in the Polka, Cellular Valse, and Valse a Deux Temps, at all hours, to Ladies and Gentlemen of any age wishing privacy and expedition.—An Evening Class on Monday and Friday. A Juvenile Class on Wednesday and Saturday. Terms may be had on application as above.

PIANOFORTES.—The cheapest house in London to purchase

these first-rate instruments is at H. TOLKIE'S, manufacturer, 28, King William-street, London-bridge. H. T. having completed his extensive alterations, begs his friends to view his splendid stock of PIANOS, which is not to be equalled by any maker, and at about half the price charged by them. H. T.'s much admired piccolo, cash price £25. Old instruments taken in exchange.—TOLKIE, 28, King William-street, London-bridge.

ELEGANT PICTURE-FRAMES, &c.—"JEPHTHA'S

DAUGHTER." WM. FOLLIT, 63, Fleet-street, has designed specially ornamented frames, for this beautiful Engraving, at a cost hitherto unattempted. Subscribers who have not obtained the Print, are solicited to forward their orders to receive the same to WM. FOLLIT, which will ensure good impressions. Priced sheets of superb Looking-Glass and Picture-Frame Designs, &c., on receipt of 6s. stamps.—FOLLIT'S Old-established Engraving and Gilding Establishment, 63, Fleet-street.

JONES'S £4 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES are selling at

the Manufactory, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House. They comprise every modern improvement, and are warranted not to vary more than half a minute per week. The great reduction of price at once settles all rivalry, either of the Swiss manufacturers, or any other house. On receipt of a Post-office Order payable to John Jones for £4 4s., one will be sent free.—Read Jones's Sketch of Watchwork, sent free for a Twopenny Stamp.

SILVER TEA and COFFEE SERVICES.—Printed lists sent

gratis into the country, in answer to a paid letter, with full particulars of size, weight, and price; or purchasers will find a most extensive assortment of the Silver Services in the Show-rooms. Either tea-pot, sugar-basin, cream-ewer, or coffee-pot, may be had separately. T. COX SAVORY and Co., Silversmiths, &c., 47, Cornhill (seven doors from Gracechurch-street), London.

THE BEST ENGLISH WATCHES.—A. B. SAVORY and

SONS, Watchmakers, No. 9, Cornhill, London, opposite the Bank, request the attention of purchasers to their stock of London-made PATENT LEVER WATCHES, which are manufactured by themselves, in their own house. In silver cases, with the detached escapement, and jewelled; the prices are four guineas and a half, six, and eight guineas each; or in gold cases, 10, 12, 14, and 16 guineas each. The very large stock offered for selection includes every description, enabling a customer to select that which is more particularly adapted to his own use.

SILKS and SATINS for EVENING and MORNING

DRESSES. Good Fancy and Glacé Silks, at 1s. 8d. per yard. Rich Glacé and Fancy French Silks, at 2s. 6d. Rich Black Watered Silks, Black and Coloured, at 3s. 6d. Very Rich White, Black, and Coloured Satins, at 3s. 6d. The richest Black, White, and Coloured Pou de Soies Damas, at 7s. 6d., 2 wide. Patterns sent to Ladies (free of expense) in any part of the Kingdom.

Address KING and SHEATH, 264, Regent-street.

N.B. French Merinos at 2s. 11d. per yard. Tartan Muslins, two yards wide, 10d.

CHILDREN'S FROCKS, COATS, and PELISSES; Infants'

Cloaks, Hoods, Hats, and Bonnets; Long and Short Robes, French Cambric Caps, Day and Night Gowns, Robe Blanche, Lawn and Cambric Nightgowns, with every other requisite in Baby Linen, at SHEARMAN'S, 5, Finsbury Pavement. Several hundreds of Children's Dresses constantly on hand, from the useful, indoor at 1s. 11d., medium 5s. 6d. to 10s. 6d., up to the rich embroidered Silk Vols, 8s., with every other article usually required for a young family, thus obviating the trouble and inconvenience so long complained of in going from shop to shop when juvenile clothing is required. An Illustrated Pamphlet, affording additional information, will be sent free, on receiving a paid letter.

MESSRS. NICOLL, Registered PALETOT Makers, 6th and

7th Vic. cap. 65, and TAILORS to their Royal Highnesses Prince Albert, Prince George of Cambridge, his Grace the Duke of Wellington, &c., respectfully beg to announce that the same moderate prices are still maintained; and that the fashionable Winter Over-coat, the Paletot, is made of Llama Cloth, of a substance as suitable for the coming season as that which has been so highly patronised for both its useful qualities and gentlemanly appearance during the summer months.—To be had only, in London, at 114, Regent-street, and 22 Cornhill, and of the recognised agents in the country.

TROUSERS! TROUSERS! TROUSERS!!!—A good

fit in this garment can seldom be obtained.—H. GRAVES, Fashionable Trousers' Maker and Tailor, 313, High Holborn, after many years' experience and study, is enabled to assert, without fear of contradiction, that he can fit gentlemen with this garment better than any other person in London. He is a gentleman in his fitting, in a gentlemanly style, with perfect ease for stooping, sitting, walking, or riding. A well-assorted stock of the newest designs to select from.—H. GRAVES, 313, High Holborn.

BERDOE'S WINTER OVER-COATS REALLY WATER-

PROOF.—An extensive and superior assortment of first-rate Outdoor Garments, adapted for every purpose, and guaranteed to exclude any rain whatever, is now on hand at the universally admired PALLIUM, may now be inspected both at his West End and City Establishments. The established reputation for efficiency and respectability of W. B.'s well-known Garments, obtained by ten years' extensive trial, renders it (it is presumed) commendation now unnecessary. At both establishments the business will continue to be conducted upon the principle of supplying at equitable and satisfactory charges, such articles only as will ensure permanent satisfaction and future confidence. Tailor and Over-Coat Maker, 69, Cornhill, north side, and 96, New Bond-street, near Oxford-street, (recently opened).

TO THE TEA-DRINKERS throughout the KINGDOM.—

As much has been said and written advocating a Reduction of the present high rate of the Tea Duties, we will endeavour to show that the present market value of Tea, which the public now well know, on all descriptions, pay a duty of 2s. 2d. upon every pound.

Cost in China, with Expenses of Importation, &c.

Teas.

BLACK

Congou, Mixed leaf kinds from 11 to 13 or from 0 9d. to 0 11 .. 2 2d. from 3 0 to 3 2

" Blackish leaf .. 14 16 .. 0 11 1 1 .. 2 2d. from 3 0 to 3 2

" Strong ditto .. 18 21 .. 1 2 1 4 .. 2 2d. from 3 0 to 3 2

" Pekoe flavour .. 23 29 .. 1 5 2 2 .. 2 2d. from 3 0 to 3 2

Souchong .. 15 61 .. 1 10 3 4 .. 2 2d. from 3 0 to 3 2

Floer Pekoe .. 10 10 .. 1 10 3 4 .. 2 2d. from 3 0 to 3 2

Orange Pekoe .. 18 54 .. 1 2 3 0 .. 2 2d. from 3 0 to 3 2

GREEN

Twankay .. 13 25 .. 0 11 1 6 .. 2 2d. from 3 0 to 3 2

Hyson .. 20 75 .. 1 7 3 10 .. 2 2d. from 3 0 to 3 2

Yunnan Hyson .. 20 75 .. 1 7 3 10 .. 2 2d. from 3 0 to 3 2

Imperial .. 28 54 .. 1 3 3 0 .. 2 2d. from 3 0 to 3 2

Gunpowder .. 28 85 .. 2 0 4 8 .. 2 2d. from 3 0 to 3 2

Now these Teas are all good of their several kinds, some of them exceedingly fine, and of a quality very rarely to be met with. At One Penny per pound profit, they will be supplied to the Trade, and all large consumers, in lots and quantities to suit the most extensive demands. It will be noticed by the above List, so it is a well-known fact that the original cost of fine Congou Tea is over 39 Pence, or 2s. 2d. per pound, which, with duty added, makes 4s. 4d. per pound. We have, ever since we began selling Teas

AT "NUMBER ONE,"

sold this description at 4s. 6d. per pound. Hundreds and thousands of people have tried it, and can vouch for its strength and richness of flavour. Nobody ever finds fault with it, and it pleases every body because it is both good and cheap.

When Government falls the duty, we will fall the price of Tea in the same ratio, at "NUMBER ONE," and publish it to the world.

All purchasers will be allowed one pound on every thirty pounds, as overweight.

DAKIN and COMPANY, TEA-MERCHANTS, NUMBER ONE, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, LONDON.

SELF MEASUREMENT—GREAT ACCOMMODATION.—

The following Directions will ensure an exact Fit, and will be found a most convenient accommodation. The measure may be taken with a piece of tape, and reduced into inches, stating the height of person, and if any peculiarity in figure; and whether taken over a Coat.

COATS, VESTS, &c.

From Neck seam, not including Collar, to Hip Buttons Inches.

From Hip Buttons to Bottom of Skirt

From centre of Back to Elbow joint

Constrained to length of sleeve at Wrist

Size round top of Arm

Size round Chest under the Coat

Size round Waist under the Coat

READY MADE.

Beaver Taglions, from 8 6

Beaver Chesterfields and Corderings 10 6

Pacha D'Orsay Chesterfields, Cod 10 6

Description of Winter Coats 1 5 0

Boys' Winter Coats in every style and make 0 8 6

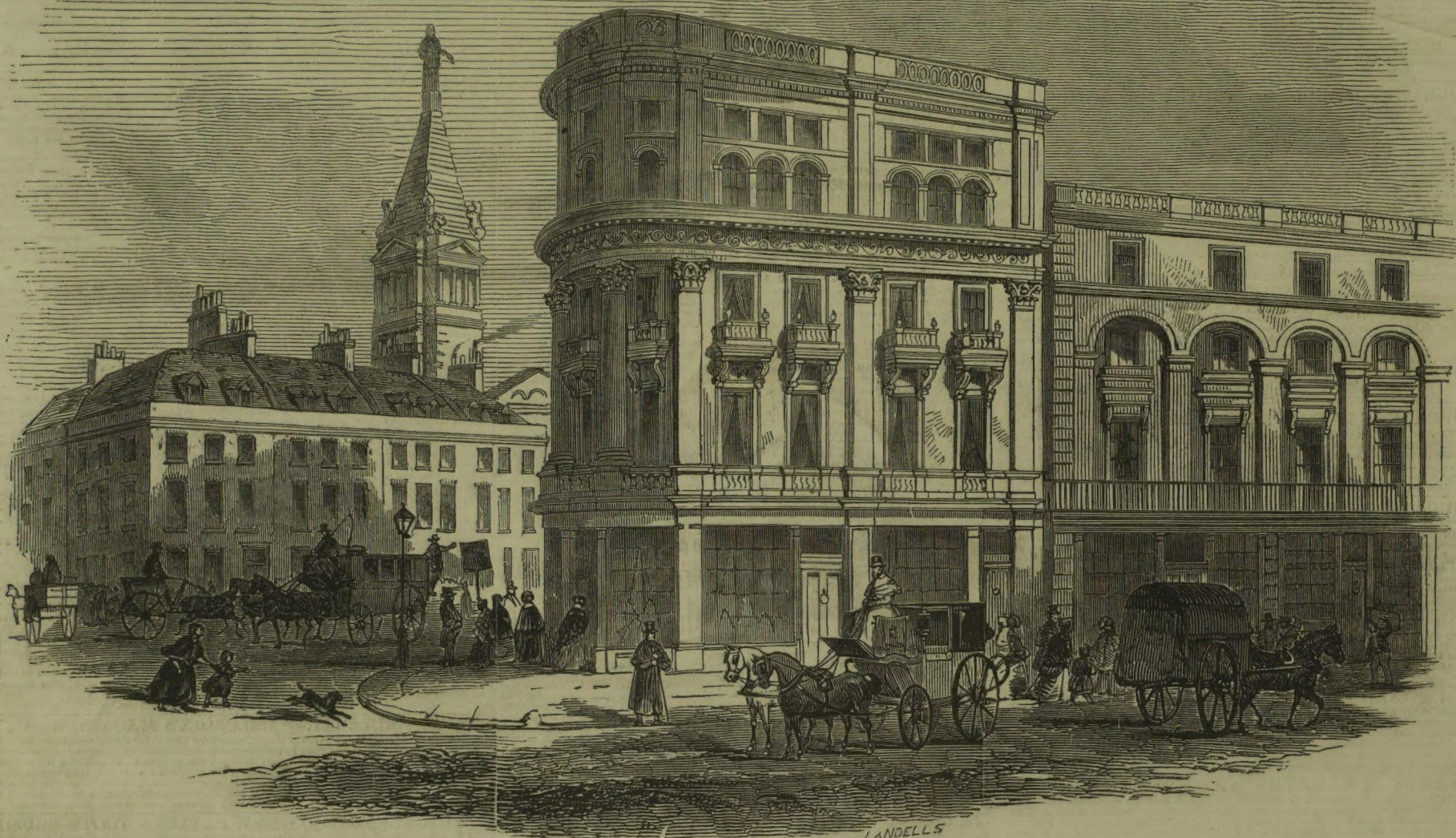
Tweed Trousers, lined 0 4 6

Deskings 0 10 6

Dress Coats 1 8 0

Frock Coats 1 5 0

Double-Breasted Waistcoats 0 2 6

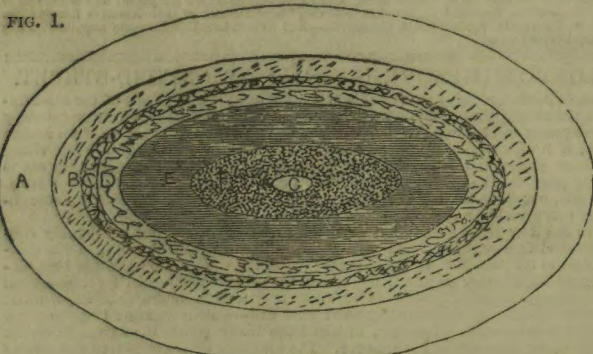


NEW OXFORD-STREET.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

class above-mentioned, may, by filtration, be sufficiently cleansed for even table use. But, as regards the waters of the Thames! The class of foreign substances that enter into combination with it, as it sweeps along and gathers up the vomitings of the metropolitan sewers, put all artificial filtering at defiance; it may be fined, but never can be sweetened so as to render it wholesome and palatable for culinary purposes. On this point all are agreed; the question now is, *how can the evil be remedied?*

Differences of opinion have existed on the subject of supplying London from

FIG. 1.

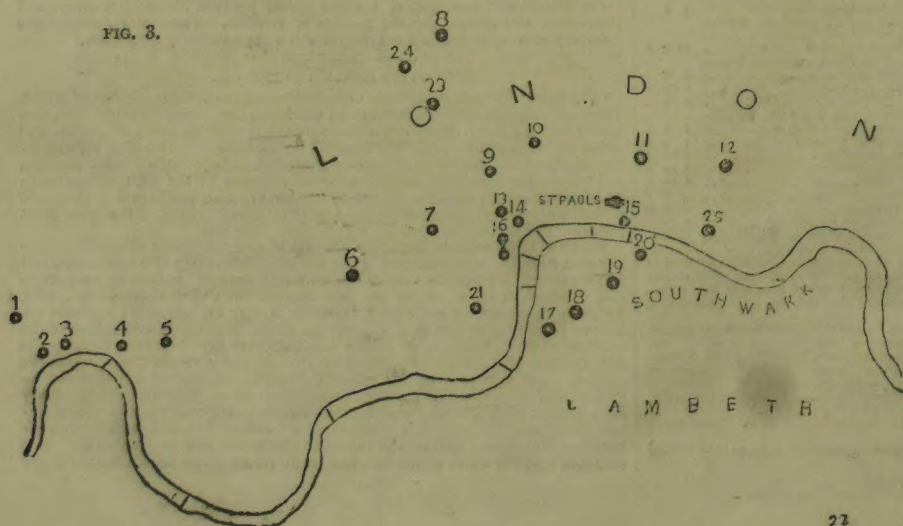


the lower spring in the chalk formation, called the London Basin; some having thought that the experiment would involve the exhaustion of the rivers Wandie, Lee, Verulam, Brent, Colne, and others; that the supply from such source would be uncertain and insufficient; and that a series of wells, adequate to raise enough for the consumption of London, would exhaust each other. Without presuming to set this important question at rest, we will endeavour to explain, by reference to diagrams, the construction and extent of the so-called London Basin; believing that a correct idea of its magnitude will materially aid in estimating the probable supply to be expected from it.

Figs. 1 and 2 show the surface and sectional arrangement of the main strata; and also convey a very nearly correct idea of the proportion that London and its suburbs bear to the whole formation. A, Fig. 1, represents the area of the denuded surface, or chalk hills, forming what may be termed the rim of the Basin; B, stratum of green sand; C, rubble; D, mottled sand; E, plastic or London clay, through which no water can penetrate; F, a thin layer of gravel, sand, loam, &c.; G, proportionate space occupied by London and its environs.

* See Geological Map for exact form.

FIG. 3.



The belt or rim A comprises an area of from 1000 to 2000 square miles; upon this surface the average annual fall of rain is 21 inches; and, deducting about one-third for evaporation, &c., every square mile will furnish upwards of THREE MILLIONS—every 100 square miles upwards of 320 millions; and the supply from the whole area of the denuded surface will exceed THREE BILLIONS of hogheads of water annually, or ten times more than the present supply to the Metropolis from all other sources put together—which, according to returns published for 1845, amounted to 314,553,012 hogheads.

Below the chalk formation is a stratum of blue sand, held in a lower bed of blue or weald clay, through which the water from the chalk cannot escape.

Of the arrangement of the fissures, or water vessels in the chalk, different opinions exist. The Rev. Mr. Clutterbuck has inclined to the opinion that the connection is so extensive and ramified that the raising of water from one well in the chalk, would be simultaneously felt by other wells drawing from the same source; others are in favour of the opinion that the fissures are independent channels, each having a column of pressure varying according to the altitude of its origin in the sides of the Basin. The relative value of these opinions will be best explained by the following facts. In 1841, Mr. Robert Stephenson was engaged for a London Company, who proposed sinking works in the vicinity of the Birmingham Railway for raising water from the chalk; this being also in the vicinity of the Rev. Gentleman's residence, it was objected to on the ground that the Wells in the neighbourhood would be drained. In reply to this Mr. Robert Stephenson offered to try (at the Company's expense) any experiment that Mr. Clutterbuck might propose to test the fact. Accordingly, on the third of March in that year, the experiment was made as proposed by Mr. Clutterbuck, that gentleman personally superintending the carrying it out. The experimental engines were put to work for three days and nights, but without, in the slightest degree, reducing the level of the water in the neighbouring Wells, supposed to be within the influence of the works. In Trafalgar-square both the deep well pumps were put to work for a long period, raising six hogheads per minute, for the purpose of lowering, if possible, the water in the old Artesian Well, in St. Martin's Workhouse, scarce 300 yards distance, but without producing any effect.

At Ramsgate, in a similar formation, but not within the London Basin, is a Well, sunk in 1835 by the Water Company; this is within forty yards of an old Well, sunk many years ago in the chalk; and it is a fact quite in keeping with the generally observed results, that the lowering the water in the Company's Well does not in the least affect the level of that in the old one. These facts go far to prove that the chalk is divided into cells, each independent of the other, and each capable of supplying a continuous stream of water of greater or less magnitude.

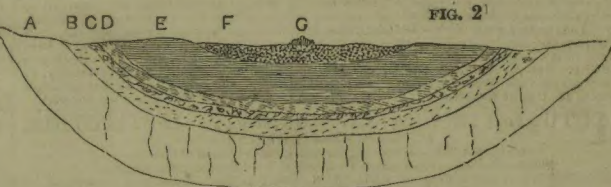
Of the Wells in the Metropolis, but few are entitled to the appellation of "Artesian"—that is, of obtaining their supply from the chalk—the majority of them only entering the sand immediately below the clay; this was the case with the well in Covent Garden, which, for upwards of fourteen years, failed to supply the ordinary wants of the market, and was, in fact, chiefly valued as a standing argument against Artesian projects of all sorts; but having, within the last six months, been deepened and carried 90 feet into the chalk, now yields an abundant supply for the entire demands of the market; is constantly worked, without materially reducing the level of the water.

Fig. 3 shows the position, and Fig. 4, the relative depths of twenty-five of the principal Wells in and about the Metropolis, all of which, except No. 6, are partly constructed by boring and driving pipes varying from six to ten or more inches in diameter; but, as was before observed, many of these do not penetrate the chalk, and, therefore, do not really come under the denomination of Artesian Wells, as commonly understood.

REFERENCES TO DIAGRAMS
FIGS. 3, AND 4.

1. Brentford Brewery.
2. Chiswick Horticultural Gardens.
3. Ditto Brewery.
4. Hammersmith Mr. Scott.
5. Ditto Mr. Bird.
6. Knightsbridge.
7. Berkeley-square.
8. Camden Town.
9. Tottenham Court-road, Meux and Co.
10. Liqueurpond-street, Reid and Co.
11. Chiswell-street, Whitbread and Co.
12. Brick-lane, Spitalfields, Hanbury and Co.
13. Castle-street, Long-acre, Coombe and Co.
14. Covent-garden Market.
15. Upper Thames-street, Calvert and Co.
16. Trafalgar-square, Government.
17. Lambeth-walk, Brewery.
18. Southwark, Bethlem.
19. Southwark, Potts and Co.
20. Southwark, Barclay and Co.
21. Pimlico, Elliot and Co.
22. New Cross, Naval School.
23. Regent's Park, O-Joseph.
24. Ditto, Zoological.
25. Royal Mint, Tower Hill.

On reference to Fig. 4, it will be seen that in Nos. 1, 2, 4, and 5, the water rises from 10 to 30 feet above the surface; these and some others penetrate the chalk at the depths indicated by the short ragged line; those not so marked do not reach the chalk.



The height to which the water rises in the several Wells is remarkably dissimilar; the difference being 130 feet between Nos. 4 and 8. The power of supply also varies considerably; but it would occupy too much space to give a detailed account of these interesting operations; and it is for the present rendered

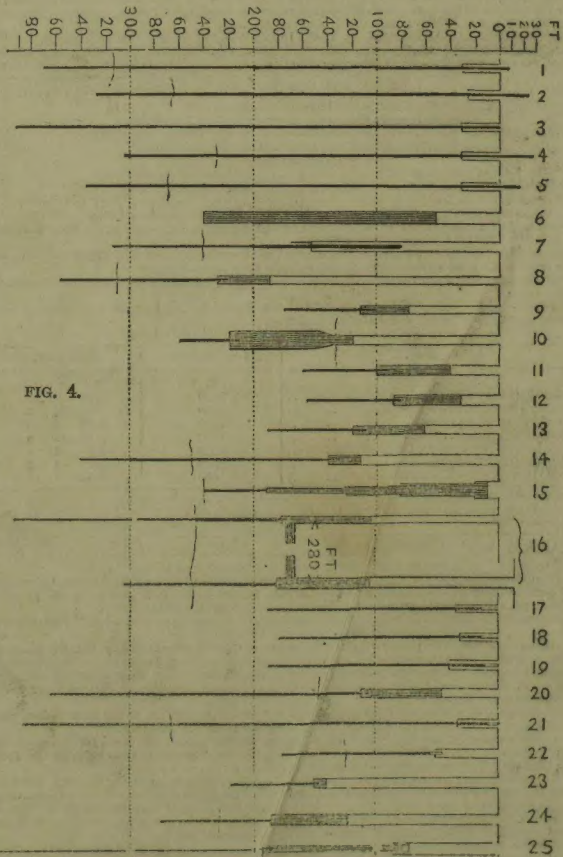


FIG. 4.

unnecessary, inasmuch as they tend chiefly to confirm the facts already established by the results previously referred to.

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